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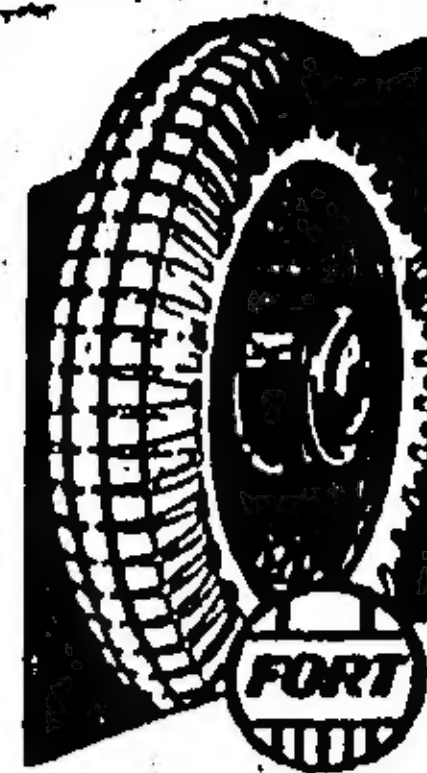
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FUNG MURDER CONSPIRATOR QUESTIONED

PICCARD'S TRIUMPH

RECORD EASILY BEATEN

SLIGHT MISHAP ON LANDING

VALUABLE DATA

Milan, Aug. 18.
By reaching a height of 16,700 metres (nearly 10½ miles), Professor Piccard beat his own balloon ascent record by nearly 1,000 metres.

The balloon was slightly damaged when a landing was made near Desenzano, Lake di Garda, but neither Professor Piccard nor his assistant, Dr. Cosyns, suffered any injury, though they nearly fainted on climbing out of the gondola.

This faintness was due to the sudden change from the intense cold of the upper atmosphere to the sweltering heat of the Italian summer.

EXTREMELY SATISFIED.

The balloon was in the air for about eleven hours more than half of which was spent at a height exceeding 15,000 metres, ten miles high.

Professor Piccard was extremely satisfied with the results of his flight. He expects that the observations made and the instrument recordings will prove of great scientific value.—*Reuter*.

THE FIRST ASCENT.

Professor Piccard made his first ascent into the stratosphere on May 27, 1931, accompanied by Herr



Professor Piccard in the gondola.

Kipfer, from Augsburg, Bavaria. His balloon, when fully inflated, had a capacity of half a million cubic feet.

Anticyclonic conditions prevailed at the time, and the balloon, after remaining in the air for 18 hours, fell at a spot about 160 kilometres to the south. Prof. Piccard succeeded in reaching a height of about 15½ kilometres, probably penetrating into the stratosphere by some 4 kilometres, and beating all previous records of a manned balloon or aeroplane. On the descent trouble occurred with the gas valve, and after long delay the balloon landed safely on the Gross Gurgl glacier in the Austrian Tyrol. The air in the cabin was renewed by two oxygen cylinders, each capable of maintaining a good atmosphere for eight hours.

MUCH DISCOMFORT.

The aeronauts suffered considerable discomforts, for the temperature inside the sphere was most unpleasantly high while the external air was 55° C. below freezing point, due to intense solar radiation in the rarefied atmosphere. Prof. Piccard found that at a height of 48,000 ft. the conductivity of the air was only half as strong as at the height of



A striking picture giving an excellent impression of the huge Piccard balloon only partially inflated. As the balloon ascends, the hydrogen expands until the balloon becomes globular in shape.

TIGHT-ROPE TRAGEDY

GERMAN CIRCUS HORROR

BOY AND GIRL DIE IN HOSPITAL

(Special to "Telegraph").

Berlin, Aug. 18.

A boy and girl were killed and another performer was gravely injured during a tight-rope performance at Schmeitzingen to-day.

The terrible accident was witnessed by hundreds of horrified spectators.

The boy and girl were terribly injured and no hope was entertained from the start. They were members of a troupe of four performers, under the direction of their father.

The rope broke in the midst of the exhibition and all four fell to the floor.

The boy and girl died in hospital and the fourth member of the troupe is also likely to die. The father fell luckily and was only slightly hurt.—*Reuter*.

LONDON SWELTERS

NINETY-TWO DEGREES IN THE SHADE

London, Aug. 18.
London to-day experienced a shade temperature of 92 degrees, the highest recorded for two years. On August 29, 1930, a temperature of 93 degrees was registered at Kew.—*British Wireless*.

not proceed from any ordinary type of radio-activity. He was of the opinion that they seemed to have their origin not in massive bodies, but in attenuated bodies which possessed not more than 100 grammes per square centimetre of density at their surface. He claims that his ascent proved that the aeroplane of the future will seek to fly in the higher altitudes, because the atmosphere there enabled a speed to be attained

U.S. NAVAL MISSION TO SEEK REDUCTION

If Britain will Support Manchuria Policy

Baltimore, Aug. 18.

According to the Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, the United States is sending representatives to London in September, to discuss naval reduction.

The correspondent adds, however, that the delegates will be given instructions "not to surrender even a row-boat unless the United States is assured of British support for the United States' position in regard to Manchuria."—*Reuter*.

Mollison's Good Luck

Following Breeze for Flight

BRANDY ADDED TO FOOD SUPPLY

(“Telegraph” Special).

London, Aug. 18.

Perfect weather conditions prevailed when Mr. J. A. Mollison took off from Portmarnock, Ireland, to-day, the young Scottish airman having the good fortune to secure a light following wind.

His supply of food for the journey consists of nuts and raisins, barley-sugar, and two flasks of coffee.

A kindly Irishman insisted upon leaving a bottle of brandy in the cockpit.

The airman was seen off by his wife, formerly Miss Amy Johnson, amid the cheers of a large crowd.

PETROL FOR 33 HOURS.

He will probably land at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, where he will re-fuel before proceeding to New York. He hopes, with good luck, to complete the return journey across the Atlantic in three or four days.

His De Havilland Puss Moth, which is equipped with a Gipsy III engine, was carrying 165 gallons of petrol on take-off, enough for a flight of 33 hours. The machine has a speed of 130 miles an hour and cruises at 110 miles an hour.

DUBLIN MAYOR'S LETTER.

Mollison is carrying numerous messages, including a letter from the Lord Mayor of Dublin to the Mayor of New York, Mr. James Walker, expressing gratitude for the aid given to Irishmen when required and hoping that America's unemployment difficulties will soon be ended.—*Reuter*.

SILVER RATHER EASIER

HONGKONG DOLLAR UNCHANGED

The Hongkong dollar remains unchanged at 1s. 3/7/8d. to-day, despite a fall in silver-prices both in London and New York. The local market is largely lifeless. In London, silver dropped 3/16th spot and 1/8th forward. China and India bought and sold, the market being quiet.

New York reports a decline of a quarter in silver, with the market steady.

As a public motor car was being driven along Pokfulam Road past the University cricket ground last night, one of the passengers noticed that the hood had caught fire. The car was

GANGSTER IN BOX

ADMITS BEING GUNMAN

BUT DENIES THE IMPLICATIONS

Sharply pointed questions were put to Tsui, the gunman-chauffeur, when the trial of Cheng Kwok-yau for procuring the murder of George Fung was resumed to-day.

Tsui admitted he was a gunman, but took exception when Mr. F. C. Jenkin suggested that he was a murderer and a potential perjurer.

Tsui also admitted membership of a gang to which others concerned in the case belonged.

When the Court resumed, the Chief Justice pointed out that there was no evidence of what was said at Mr. Davidson's office.

Mr. Potter:—I think it is quite irrelevant.

The Chief Justice:—Something was said about the purpose of going there, but nothing about what was said there.

Mr. Potter:—Quite true, but we have the evidence of purpose.

A few minutes sufficed to conclude the evidence of Tsui. Shown a glove by Mr. Lindsell, witness identified it as his own. He had many such gloves and kept them at Pokfulam.

Mr. Lindsell:—Assuming that this glove was found by police officers at No. 19, Man Chun Fong, could you say how it got there?

Witness:—Ah Wong dropped it there.

How did it get into Wong's possession?—He had been to my place at Pokfulam.

Mr. Jenkin then began the cross-examination of Tsui.

“WORTHLESS SCOUNDREL.”

Mr. Jenkin:—The prosecuting counsel, in opening his case, described you as a dangerous and worthless scoundrel.

Witness:—I don't agree, although that was the criticism of the Crown.

You are a gunman?—Yes.

The Chief Justice:—Gunman is an ambiguous term.

Mr. Jenkin (to accused):—You are a man who will use a gun for an unlawful purpose?—No.

NOT A MURDERER.

You are a self-confessed murderer?—By the word “murderer,” are you referring to this case, or generally?

You may be a murderer generally, as you say; but I am referring to this case?—You may refer to this case, but you cannot refer generally. What right have you to say that?

You are the type of man who would stick at nothing, who would not hesitate to do anything unlawful?—No.

You would perjure yourself to save your neck?—You may say so, but I do not.

Answering further questions, witness said he was arrested on June 20th, approximately three months after the shooting. He had followed the case carefully in the Chinese newspapers.

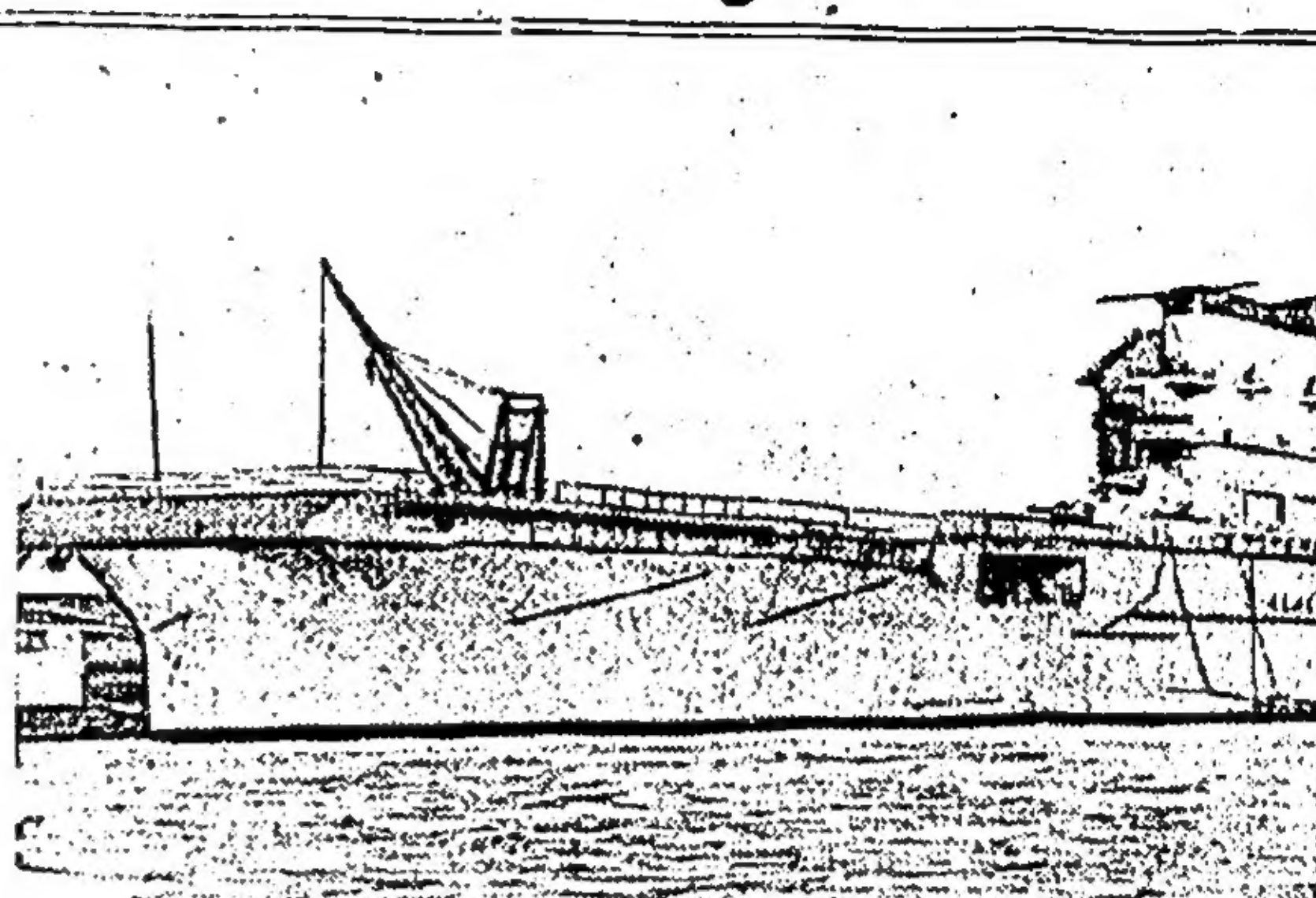
PARDON PROMISE.

Questioned about his pardon, witness said when he was at Police Headquarters after his arrest, he was told that the Government would perhaps grant him a pardon if he told the whole truth about the shooting. His statement was taken by Chief Detective Inspector Reynolds.

Witness said his gang consisted of Ah Wong, Ah Kwan, Ah Lau and himself. Ah To Nui, he said, was not really associated with the gang.

Mr. Jenkin:—What is this idea of dropping Ah To Nui now? You paid him \$250.

Witness:—That payment was not connected with this murder.



AMERICAN AIRCRAFT-CARRIER AGROUND.—Our photo shows the U. S. aircraft-carrier Saratoga, which, according to a Reuter message from San Diego, California, this morning, has gone aground on Sunset Beach.

SARATOGA ASHORE

\$45,000,000 SHIP MEETS WITH MISHAP

HUGE AIRCRAFT CARRIER

New York, Aug. 18.
The great American aircraft-carrier, Saratoga, has met with a serious mishap, according to messages from San Diego, California, reporting that she has gone aground at Sunset Beach.

The Saratoga, a 33,000-ton ship, grounded half a mile off the beach and several ships, including the battleship, the U.S.S. San Pedro are hastening to her assistance.

At the moment, there are no details regarding the 169 officers and 1,730 men, as well as between 70 and 80 aeroplanes.

EXPENSIVE SHIP.

Like her sister-ship, the Lexington, the Saratoga differs from British aircraft-carriers in that she carries heavy gun armament on her flight deck, eight 8-inch guns, in pairs.

She cost (\$45,000,000 (£10,000,000 at par) to build.—*Reuter*.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY MEETING

BRITISH DELEGATES NAMED

London, Aug. 18.

At the forthcoming League of Nations Assembly, the United Kingdom delegates will be the Foreign Secretary (Sir John Simon), the Minister of Health (Sir S. H. H. Young) and Lord Cecil.

Substitute delegates will be the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Captain Anthony Eden), the Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Major Elliott), Mrs. Dugdale and Sir William Malkin. *British Wireless*.

COTTON WAGE DISPUTE

GOVT. LIKELY TO INTERVENE

London, Aug. 18.

The Prime Minister, while at Lissie, has been following the developments in the wage dispute affecting the manufacturing section of the Lancashire cotton industry and is in touch with the Ministry of Labour regarding it. The newspapers anticipate official intervention to avoid the stoppage threatened on August 27th.—*British Wireless*.

JAPANESE VARSITY BASEBALLERS

(Our Own Correspondent).

THRILLING CRICKET STRUGGLE

SUSSEX REFUSE TO BE SHAKEN OFF

CHAMPIONSHIP BID

London, Aug. 18.
The neck and neck struggle between Yorkshire and Sussex for the county championship grows more exciting. Both teams recorded further victories to-day, Yorkshire by an innings over Somerset and Sussex by 56 runs over Gloucester at Cheltenham.

It is interesting to note that the remainder of Sussex's matches are in Sussex, while the remainder of Yorkshire's are on tour.

James Langridge played the leading role in the capital win over Gloucester, taking thirteen wickets for 67 runs.

Sussex were dismissed for 133 runs. Goddard taking 6 wickets for 26 runs.

Gloucester collapsed sensationally. Langridge was literally unplayable and captured 7 wickets for 8 runs, the last wicket falling at 86.

Sussex's batting was again unable to resist the Gloucester attack. Parker taking 6 wickets for 48 runs. Their innings closed at 142, Gloucester going in for the fourth innings, requiring 189 runs to win. Langridge and Wensley bowling unchanged dismissed six wickets at a cost of 59 runs. Wensley took 4 for 54.

YORKSHIRE'S SUCCESS.

Somerset, visiting Sheffield, shared the fate of the majority to-day, but only once.

The result was decided on the first day, when Somerset were sent back for 83 runs and Yorkshire put together another big total, with Sutcliffe again the master. Yorkshire finally declared with 357 runs on the board and eight wickets down, Sutcliffe having contributed 136, his tenth century of the season. Somerset achieved a total of 171 in their second knock, during which Bowes took 4 for 44.

In Somerset's first innings, Flasher did the hat-trick and took 5 wickets for 12 runs.

INNINGS WIN FOR KENT.

Kent, no longer interested in the championship, obtained their twelfth victory of the season to-day, defeating Worcester by an innings and 109 runs.

Kent took first turn at the wicket and compiled 384 runs, to which Ames contributed 101.

Worcester were dismissed for 71 (Freeman, 5 for 47; C. S. Marriott, 4 for 17) and following on made 204, Freeman taking 5 for 67.—*Reuter*.

LYTTON REPORT NEARING END

A VOLUMINOUS DOCUMENT

JAPANESE GIVE DETAILS

(Telegraph Special.)

Peking, Aug. 19.

Japanese quarters here profess to know a great deal about the report of the Lytton Manchuria Commission and as Japan is probably more interested in the result of the investigation than anybody else, it is possible they do.

At all events, Japanese sources declare that the Commission's Report is now rapidly nearing completion.

They state that it is a voluminous one, running into some hundred of pages, without the appendices, divided into seven chapters, as follows:

A description of the Commission's activities;

Historical relations between China and Japan regarding the Manchurian Incident;

Present Conditions in Manchuria;

Present Conditions in China;

Sino-Japanese Relations from the viewpoint of the Commission; and

Conclusions.

It is stated that the Commission is now drafting the fourth, fifth and sixth chapters. The Conclusions have not yet been touched upon.—*Reuter*.

ABBEY ROMANCE

BUILT IN 25 YEARS BY SIX MONKS

London, Aug. 18.

The Papal Legate will next week consecrate Buckfast Abbey, Devon, which a few Benedictine monks have themselves built on the site where the old Abbey stood in the times of the Anglo-Saxons.

A former Abbot suggested the building of the Abbey some twenty-five years ago.

Although without funds for the purpose, one monk, who was a mason, taught five others their work, and these six set about the task which they have just completed after a quarter of a century.

The local inhabitants have contributed materials and help, and many valuable gifts, including glass and carvings and a solid gold altar, have been made to the church which is 240 feet long and 62 feet wide, and is designed with much beauty.—*British Wireless*.

SHANGHAI BUS STRIKE

RUSSIANS RUNNING THE SERVICE

(Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, Aug. 19.

The strike of Chinese bus conductors still continues, but the Company has taken a large number of Russians into their employment and practically a full service is now being maintained.

GREEK MINISTER IN LONDON

TO DISCUSS SUSPENSION OF DEBT

London, Aug. 18.

The Greek Minister of Finance

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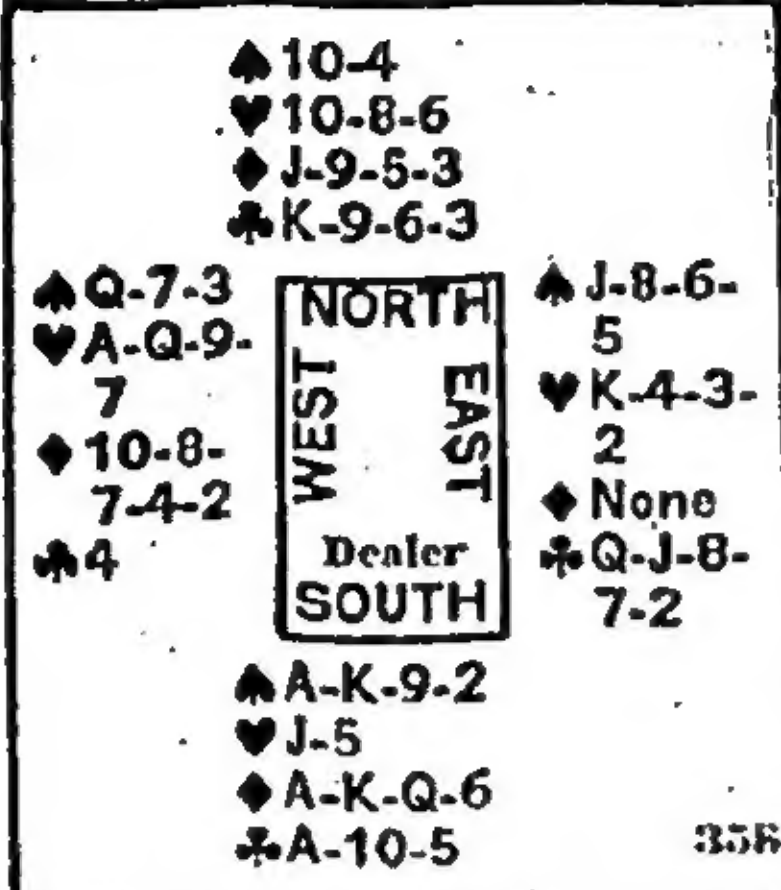
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CONTRACT BRIDGE

By W. E. McKenney

A bold but thrilling play when playing a hand at No Trump is to lead a suit in which you are short in order to stop the opponents from leading that suit.



The Bidding.

Big hands with unfavourable distribution certainly can get you into a lot of trouble. While South holds five quick tricks in his hand, he should not make a forcing two bid because he cannot honestly say to his partner that his hand contains enough tricks to go game if partner's hand is trickless. I presume that the majority of players would boldly bid two No Trump. In this case, North took the contract to three No Trump—not a very sound declaration.

The Play

West has the opening lead and led the four of diamonds, his fourth best. North, the dummy, played the jack and East discarded the eight of clubs while South, the declarer, played the six of diamonds. The declarer can count eight tricks. How is he to get that ninth trick? The eight of clubs played by East gives him the idea—he will start the heart suit (the suit that he is afraid of)—and perhaps the opponents will be afraid to continue with that suit. So he boldly leads the six of hearts from dummy and when East plays the deuce, declarer plays his jack and West wins the trick with the queen.

West does not want to surrender control of the heart suit—his partner has signalled in clubs so West leads the four of clubs. The three is played from dummy, East plays the jack, and the declarer wins the trick with the ace and immediately returns the ten of clubs. West discards the deuce of diamonds, the six of clubs is played from dummy and East wins the trick with the queen of clubs.

Now East, holding three hearts to the king, does not like to start the heart suit, especially since it has been played by the declarer, so he decides to lead to the weakness in dummy and leads the five of spades which the declarer wins with the ace. The declarer then leads his five of clubs and wins in dummy with the king. The good nine of clubs is cashed from dummy, declarer discarding the five of hearts.

Declarer then leads a diamond from dummy, winning in his own hand with the queen, cashes his ace and king of diamonds and then his king of spades. He must surrender the last two tricks to his opponents, but by leading the heart suit himself, he has stopped the opponents from leading it and this bold play gives him three No Trump when it appeared he would fail to make contract.

CENTRAL RADIO SERVICE
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RADIO EXPERTS—WORK GUARANTEED

RIDER MAIN DEBATE

GOVERNMENT REJECTS PROPOSITION.

SIR H. POLLOCK'S COMPROMISE PLAN ADOPTED.

The rider main system is to be abolished immediately and a universal water meterage system adopted as the policy of the Government of Hongkong.

That far-reaching decision was reached at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council in the face of opposition from the Chinese Unofficial members.

The debate was resumed on the following motion, which came before the last meeting of the Council:

"That in the opinion of this Council the time has come for the Colony to abandon the principle of the rider main system, substituting therefor the principle of compulsory meterage to all house supplies to which the alternative shall be a free supply from street fountains."

Sir Henry Pollock: On behalf of the European unofficial members of this Council I beg leave to move an amendment to the Honourable Colonial Secretary's motion for the abolition of the rider-main system, made at the last Meeting of this Council.

The amendment which I beg leave to propose runs as follows:—

"That the principle of the abandonment of the rider-main system in this Colony be accepted, provided that the following conditions are complied with:—

(1) That, in districts where the rider-mains have already been disconnected, those houses which are not at present supplied with meters be, at the earliest possible opportunity, (upon such application as hereafter in Section 3 referred to), and in priority to other houses, supplied therewith, and that the cost of installing such meters and the cost of connecting houses with the mains be paid by the Government.

(2) That the Government thereafter (upon such application as hereafter in Section 3 referred to), proceed to supply meters in rider-main districts not yet disconnected, and on the same terms as to costs of installation and connection as set out in the above condition (1).

(3) That, owners of houses in the rider-main districts, who desire to be supplied with meters upon the terms aforesaid, be required to send in applications for the same to the Water Authority, on or before October 31, 1932.

(4) That a free supply of water be continued through the street fountains.

Reasons Given.

The European unofficial members accept the abolition of the rider-main system, because—(1) They agree with the Hon. Colonial Secretary's remarks at our last Meeting to the effect that, considering the sums which the Government has paid for the maintenance of the rider-mains since they were first installed and the matter of wear and tear, the original contributors to the cost of the rider-mains have had "Value for their money", and secondly because they feel that, in view of the large sums which have been spent in the past (as detailed by Sir Cecil Clementi in Hansard of 1929 at pages 147-149), and in view of the further large sums which are now about to be spent upon reservoir construction, it is no longer advisable to continue the supply of free water through the rider-mains to some residents whilst others, who are metered, have to pay for excess consumption. In future those who want free water should, in our opinion, resort to the street fountains.

Some Compensation.

Whilst, however, I and those for whom I am speaking are of opinion

that the rider-main system should be abolished, we are nevertheless of the opinion that, inasmuch as a privilege of long standing is being taken away, the Government ought to take every reasonable step in its power for the purpose of inducing those who have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of free water through the rider-mains, to come forward promptly and apply for meters, and it is with that end in view, that we have inserted the conditions as to the Government paying the costs of installation and connexion as set out in conditions (1) and (2) of our amendment.

Condition (3) is inserted, because it is felt that the Government would naturally desire to know, at a fairly early date, how many meters are being applied for.

Condition (4) requires no comment.

With these remarks, Sir, I beg to move this amendment.

Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton seconded.

CHINESE REQUEST. A Two-Year Respite Asked For.

Hon. Mr. Kotewall: My Chinese colleagues and I desire first of all to thank the Government for having, at my request, prepared at much expenditure of time, and laid on the table, Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1932 giving the unvarnished facts which have enabled us to gain a proper conception of the difficult problem now under consideration. We cannot, however, say that the Hon. Colonial Secretary's speech made at the last meeting of this Council is equally free from controversial statements, as I will presently show. The main burden of that speech is that the rider-main system is wasteful. So emphatic was he on this point that he said: "There can be no hesitation in stating definitely that there is very serious waste through the rider-mains, so much so indeed that experience has shown that restriction to anything more than 2 or perhaps 4 hours per day does not result in the conservation of water that is called for in times of scarcity. Eight hours supply or more in a day means as much use of water as a 24 hours supply."

Not Wasteful.

We do not deny that immediately following upon the issue of a notice by the Government that a restriction would be imposed, the consumption of water through the rider-mains did go up somewhat, for people, as was natural, resorted to a certain amount of hoarding during the first day or two; but the consumption generally went down after the first week of restriction. The remark that 8 hours supply in a day means as much use of water as a 24 hours supply is no proof that the rider-main system itself is wasteful. It merely indicates that the people draw as much water in 8 hours as they do in 24 in order to meet their wants: it does not prove that there is waste.

The rider-main system was approved in 1903 after very careful consideration by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the local Government and by the Legislative Council, as Hansard of that year shows.

(Continued on Page 8.)

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YOU can obtain quick relief from the pain and discomfort of indigestion if you neutralise the excess stomach acid which in many cases is the root cause. To do this take a little "Bismag" Magnesia after meals or whenever pain is felt. The excess acid is immediately neutralised and all pain and feeling of discomfort vanish. "Bismag" Magnesia is known all over the world as the one certain remedy to give immediate relief from the discomfort and pains of indigestion.
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By Small

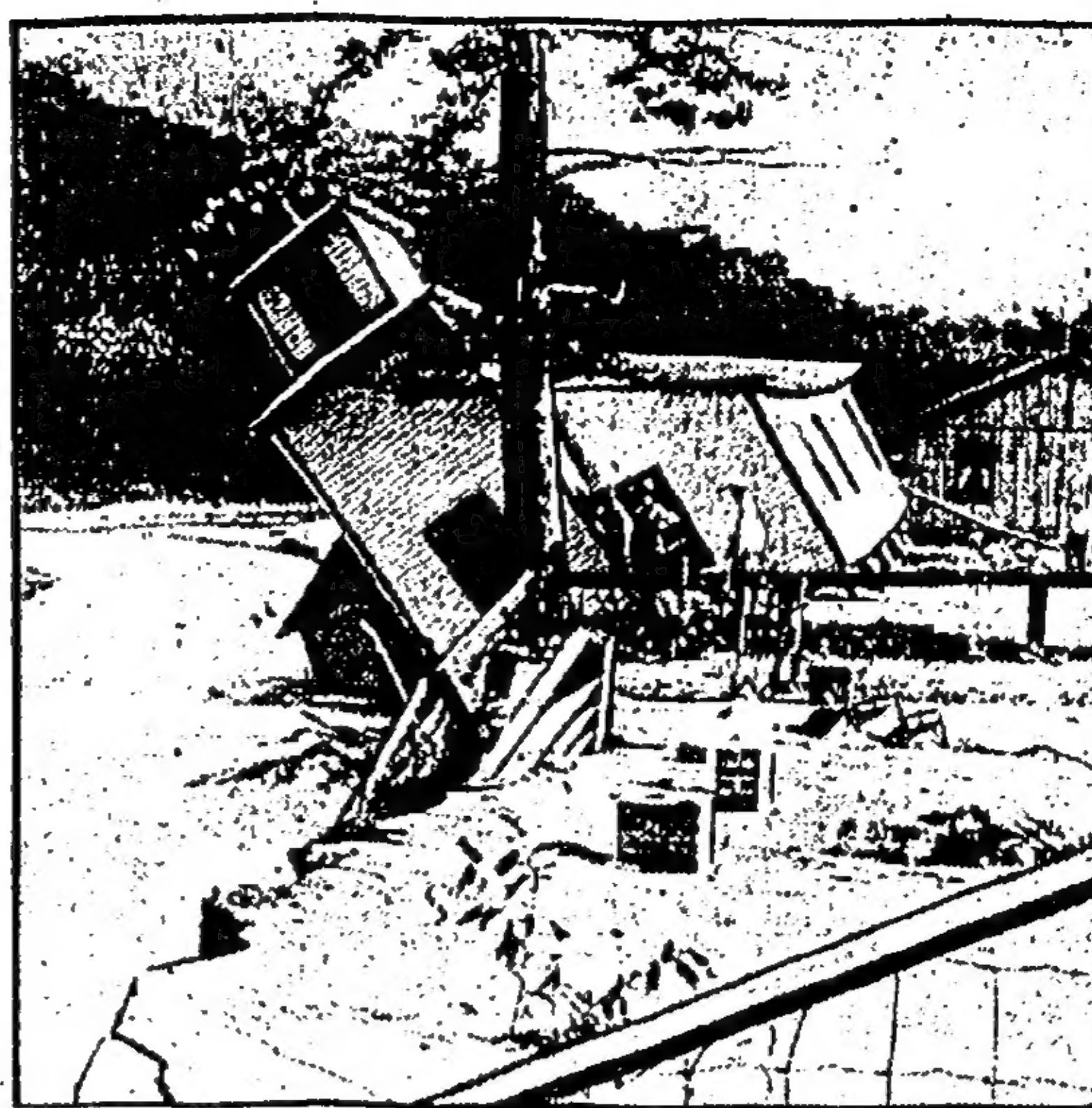
I REALLY WOULD LIKE TO BUY AN INSOLE, JUST TO SAVE MY HEEL, BUT I COULDN'T TO SAVE MY SOUL! I HAVEN'T A BIT OF CHANGE!
NOW DON'T LET THAT WORRY YOU! I'LL BE 'ROUND THIS NEIGHBORHOOD FOR SOME TIME.

I'LL JUST LEAVE THE INSOLE NOW AND YOU CAN PAY ME WHEN YOUR HUSBAND COMES HOME.
WELL, THAT'S AWFULLY SWEET OF YOU.

HE LEFT ME SEVEN YEARS AGO AND I HAVEN'T SEEN HIM SINCE!
MIGOSH! I WONDER IF HE'S GONNA WAIT?



Father Neptune had opened up his coffers rewarding the aquatic gold-miners of the salvage ship Artiglio for their years of effort, when these pictures were taken aboard the vessel off Brest, France. For the bullion room of the sunken liner Egypt had begun to yield its precious cargo of gold, and at right you see a sailor washing beneath a pump coverings which were a part of the rich haul. The gold was brought up in a special, sharp toothed grab, shown upper left, and much of the treasure was in the form of gold bars like those seen lower left in the custody of members of the jubilant crew. Afterward, the Artiglio arrived in triumph at Plymouth, England, as shown upper centre.



Here is a scene typical of the devastation found by relief workers as they pushed into the mud-covered valleys of Fayette and Kanawha counties in West Virginia in the wake of floods which cost at least 18 lives and drove hundreds of persons from their homes. The picture shows a country church undermined by Armstrong creek in Fayette county. Relief organizations followed the receding waters in desperate efforts to save the lives of more than 1000 persons left without shelter, food or pure drinking water.

LEAP YEAR BRIDE

by Laura Lou BROOKMAN

BEGIN HERE TO-DAY

Cherry Dixon, 19 and pretty, falls in love with Dan Phillips, newspaper reporter whom her wealthy, aristocratic parents have forbidden her to see. When Cherry learns Dan's telephone number, she has been kept from her job and out of the house to meet him. Her father discovers this and threatens to send her to California. Cherry defies him and he orders her to leave.

She goes to Dan, tells him what has happened and asks him to marry her. The ceremony is performed that night by a justice of peace.

Cherry looks for an apartment but is discouraged to find them so expensive. Dan works late one night on a tip that Tony Russell, gangster chief, is coming to Wellington. Cherry unconsciously gives this news in a report on the local newspaper.

The other paper gets the story and Dan's boss threatens, "One more slip and you're fired."

Dixie Shannon, movie critic, helps Cherry and as independent apartment she also introduces Cherry to handsome Max Pearson.

CHAPTER XVII

Cherry's laugh was not as convincing as it should have been. She could feel the hot colour in her cheeks. She said, "How do you do, Mr. Pearson. I've heard Dan speak of you." Lowered lashes covered her confusion.

"I'm glad to know you," Pearson said. "Great boy, Dan. But of course you know that. He's to be highly congratulated."

"Isn't he?" Dixie chimed in early. "Too bad you missed the party, Max. We had a real celebration the night of the wedding. You should have heard Beach and Pat Warner warbling, 'Oh, Promise Me!'"

Dixie's chatter relieved the tension. When Cherry looked at Pearson again she wondered what could have made her imagine there was anything unusual about him, anything at all except the pleasant manner of an extremely good-looking young man.

Why hadn't Dan told her Pearson was so handsome? He was as tall as Dan, more solidly built though not an ounce of that weight seemed superfluous. Cherry admired the way he carried his shoulders, too. Straight as a soldier. She remembered Dan had said Pearson was an ardent pacifist and thought it amusing that she should have considered him soldierly.

She glanced at him again. It was the dark eyes with their flashing brilliance as he talked that gave so much distinction to his face. The other features were well modelled, particularly the chin which was rounded yet forceful. His hair, beneath his hat brim, looked almost black.

Pearson was saying to Dixie, "Well, I see another of your Hollywood friends has slipped off the marital shackles."

"Marital shackles! What a way to talk when Cherry here is a bride!"

"Oh, excuse me." He turned to the other girl. "But of course the Hollywood variety of marriage does seem a little different than—er—those that are made in heaven."

Was he laughing at her? Cherry could not tell. Dixie went on confiding gossip about the film star's divorce and the marriage to follow as soon as legal obstacles had been cleared away.

"Have you ever paid this place a visit before?" Pearson asked Cherry as they turned in before the impressive stone entrance of the News building.

"No, I haven't." Before she could say more she felt a hand on her arm and turned.

"Dan!" Cherry exclaimed. He stood before them, smiling. "Hello, folks. I see that my wife's in good company. Thought it was

you ahead of me, Cherry, but I couldn't be sure. What have you been doing all day?"

Pearson excused himself and disappeared. Dixie and Cherry together told Dan about the apartment from which they had just come, about terms and arrangements that could be made with the present tenants.

"Well, if you like it so much, honey, why didn't you take it? You're the one to be satisfied."

Cherry insisted Dan should see the place also. The discussion ended with another telephone call to Mrs. Clark. That evening Cherry and Dan climbed the long flight of stairs together and knocked at the Clark's door.

When they departed half an hour later a deposit on the first \$50 rent had been paid and it was agreed the new tenants should move in Monday morning.

For the next three days Cherry was unusually busy. She set forth on her career as a housewife by investing in two huge and impressive cook books, a smaller volume which she found on the same counter in the book store entitled, "The Budget Book or How to Operate a Home Economically," and a becoming pink and white apron.

There was packing to do and though it was only her own clothing and Dan's it seemed an enormous task. It was not finished until Sunday when Dan came to her rescue and by the simple process of tossing everything in sight into two large suitcases, sitting on them and thus forcing the edges together so the buckles could be snapped, the packing was completed.

They stood together on the threshold of the room they were about to desert. It was littered with papers, discarded odds and ends, and looked dingier and uglier than ever.

"Somehow I hate to go," Cherry said regretfully. "We've been so happy here."

"If you think I'd unpack all that junk—"

She laughed. "Oh, of course I don't mean it. Not really. The new place is going to be ever so much nicer. Only I'll always remember this room, Dan."

He drew his arm close about her, kissed her. "The cab will be waiting," he said. "We'd better go down."

Cherry's trunk had been sent ahead to the new address. The rest of the baggage was stowed into the taxicab beside Cherry and Dan. It seemed a short ride to their new dwelling.

The janitor answered Dan's ring and helped carry the bulky suitcases up the stairs. Then, as soon as the new tenants had received their keys he departed.

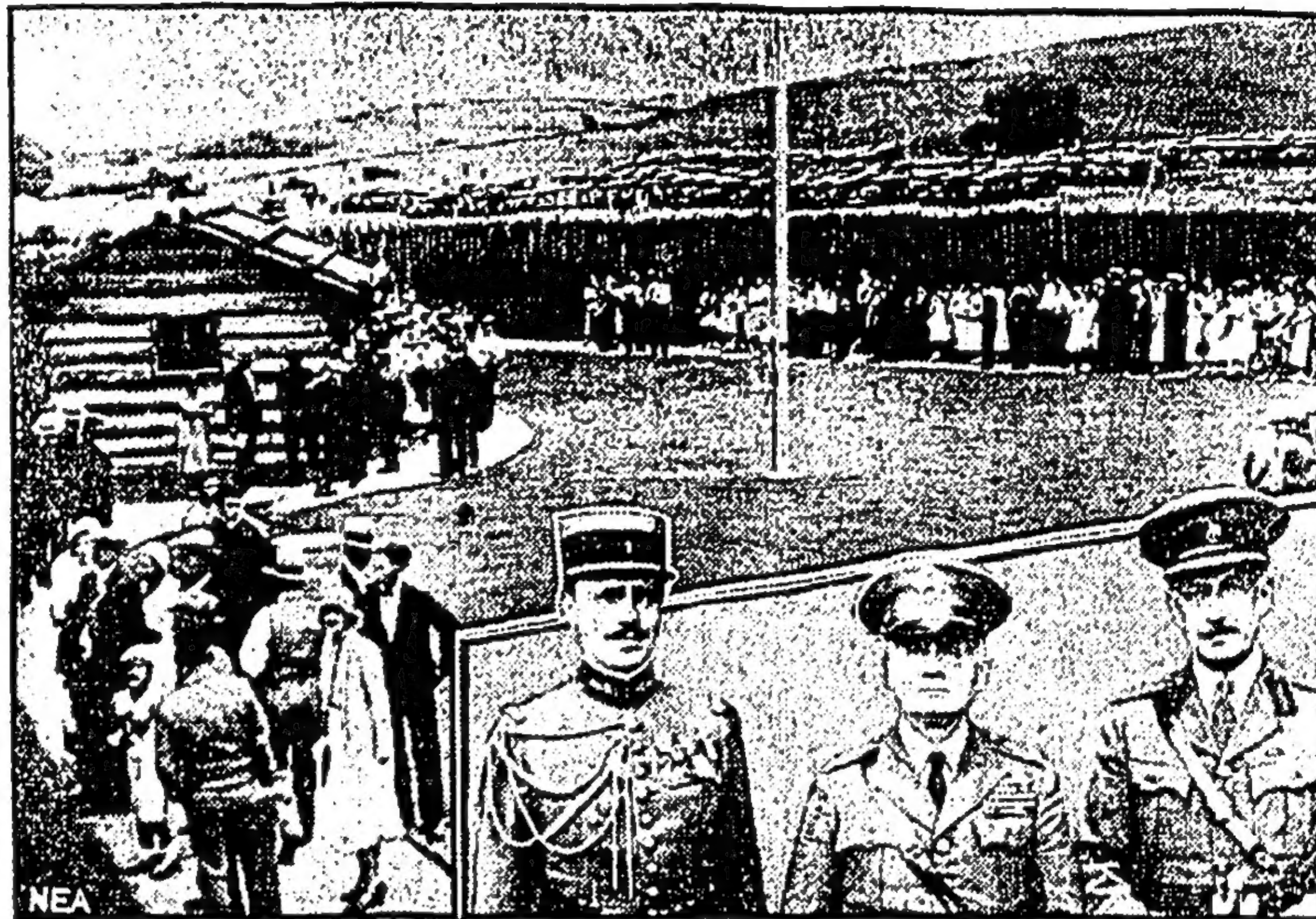
Dan said, "Sorry I can't wait to help unpack, dear. See you to-night."

"At 5:30?"

"As nearly as I can make it, Bye."

The door closed after him. Cherry stood in the middle of the floor and surveyed her new home. Oh, it was going to be lovely here! It was so much nicer than she had remembered. The worn furniture, the cheap, make-shift decorations took on new attractiveness because she thought of them as her own.

The day dreaming ended abruptly as Cherry remembered that there was much to be done. She took off her hat and coat, inspected the single clothes closet and hung them away. The closet seemed rather small and there was a great deal



Fort necessity, made famous by a stirring episode of the French and Indian wars, lives again. The stockade and block-house which saved British troops as a defence against the French forces and redskins at the Battle of Great Meadows, have been reconstructed on the National Highway near Uniontown, Pa., as seen in the upper photo. Pictured below at the dedication ceremonies are, left to right, Major Emanuel E. Lombard, military attaché of the French embassy; Major Paul B. Malone of the Third Corps Area, U. S. Army; and Col. Fitzmaurice Day, representing the British Embassy.



Assembled in the great natural cathedral of tree-fringed, 200-acre Phoenix Park, a vast congregation of more than 1,000,000 is pictured here at the impressive pontifical high mass which concluded the 31st Eucharistic Congress in Dublin, Ireland. To this sea of humanity came the voice of Pope Pius XI—broadcast from the Vatican radio station—pronouncing a Latin message and the benediction.

to go into it. Well, if the Clarks had managed she could.

There was a knock at the door and she opened it. The janitor was there to tell her the men were bringing up her trunk. When it arrived Cherry persuaded the janitor to linger and help her get the bulky suitcases open. He was amiable and asked if there was anything else with which she needed help.

Cherry said no and the man left. Somehow the baggage seemed to fill the entire room. It wasn't as large a room as she had thought.

Where and how to begin? There didn't seem to be much choice. Cherry remembered the pink apron, got it out and tied it around her waist. Then she pushed up her sleeves and set to work.

She forgot time in her eagerness to put the new home to right. At last she straightened from the suitcase over which she had been bending. Her back ached and she rubbed it. Cherry looked at the watch on her wrist.

Almost two o'clock! Good gracious, was it so late as that? She realized she was tired and sank into a chair with a sigh. She had been working steadily since early morning. Dan's things had all been unpacked and put away. Most of her own hung in the closet.

"I'm hungry," Cherry thought, "and there's nothing to eat."

She arose and went to the kitchen. Praise be! There on the pile of plates was a small tin box of tea and on the lower shelf was a box of wafers about half filled.

Cherry lighted a blaze under one of the stove burners, burning her fingers with the match. She put on water to heat and waited until the kettle began to hum. Then she made tea and poured a cupful. The tea and the box of wafers made her lunch.

Her arms and shoulders ached from the morning's exertion. Cherry decided to leave the room.

(Continued from Page 11.)

for COUGHS
THROATS &
BRONCHITIS

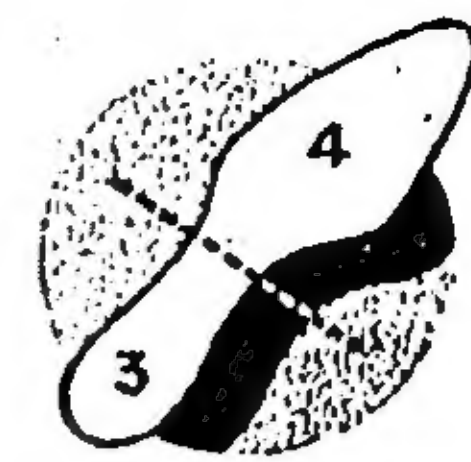
PEPS

Antiseptic Tablets



Speaking of the "ring game," former Heavyweight Champion Max Schmeling is rumoured to be planning to buy a gold band for the finger of Anna Ondra (above), blonde Czechoslovakian film actress. It's reported that they'll be wed in Paris.

THE COMFORT OF BUYING BRITISH



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See the famous K Plus Fitting Shoes at Mackintosh's. They were devised to add comfort to smartness. Made with foreparts one fitting wider than the heelparts (see diagram), K Plus Fitting Shoes enable your toes to move in freedom while your heel is neatly, closely fitted. Shapely to begin with, your K Shoes keep their shape because they fit so truly.

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TO-DAY'S WANTS.

25 Words \$1.50
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The following replies have been
899, 936, 944, 945, 971.

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YOU WILL KNOW, when you try the
WARDONIA why this sensational
razor is the choice of Royalty. The
identical razor is yours for \$2.50
\$5.00 or \$7.50.

28939: THE TELEPHONE NUMBER
that will save many precious minutes
of the busy business man if he will
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Employment Bureau when he needs
any employee.

PROFESSIONAL.

PERMANENT WAVING, Fifteen
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Claude St. Owen, 31, Wyndham Street,
opposite Dairy Farm Company, Late
Hairdresser to Royal family, Sweden.

WANTED

WANTED.—From 1st October, 1932,
small unfurnished house with garden,
Peak district preferred, long lease
essential. Please write Box No. 972,
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Modern Apartments. Terms Moderate.
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TO LET.—Sited within 5 minutes
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Garage and Tennis Court attached.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO.
(1918) LTD.

Notice is hereby given that on
Saturday, 20th August, the supply
of electricity to the area bounded
by the Kowloon-Canton Railway,
Boundary Street, Ma Tau Wai
Village and Argyle Street, will be
disconnected between the hours of
9 a.m. and 12 noon.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.,
LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that at a
Meeting of the Board of Direc-
tors of Green Island Cement
Company, Limited, held at
Exchange Building, Victoria, in
the Colony of Hong Kong, on
Wednesday, the 17th day of
August, 1932, a Call of \$2.75 per
share was made upon all the
members holding shares, whose
names appear in the Company's
register of shareholders on the
17th day of August, 1932, upon
which only \$1.00 per share has
been paid, and it was determined
that such Call should be paid on
the 31st day of December, 1932,
to the Company's Bankers, The
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking
Corporation at their Head Office,
Queen's Road Central, Victoria,
aforesaid.

Upon presentation at the office
of the Company of the Bankers'
receipt for the payment of such
Call, together with the Certificate
of Shares, a note of the payment
will be endorsed on the Certificate.
Dated this 17th day of August,
1932.

By Order of the Board,

ALLAN KEITH,
Secretary.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

We beg to notify the Public
that we have removed from
14, Queen's Road, Central, to
18, D'Aguilar Street.

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31B, Wyndham Street.You'll know
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tried it—

not before!

Barbasol and your razor
—the perfect shavedispense with
..BRUSH
..LATHER
..RUB-INWet your face—hot or cold
water—spread on a bit of
smooth, balmy Barbasol, then
shave. It's simple as all that.

Barbasol

leaves your face cool and
cleansed. It heals raw skin—
keeps the oils in—acts as an
active antiseptic.

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NOTICE

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to
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KOWLOON.**

Bus No. 3 stops at Front
Gate of School.
CAPT. N. A. ROJDESTVIN,
Manager.

CINEMA SCREENINGS.

NOTES SUPPLIED BY THE
THEATRES

There was a time—in the day of
the silent picture—when T. Hayes
Hunter, who directed "The Calendar,"
which is showing to-day at the
King's Theatre, used to work himself
into a frenzy of exhortation. He
still does it at rehearsals. "Make it
snifty, snappy and snappy, folks;
don't die on me—this is the biggest
scene in the picture!" he enjoins with
terrible gesticulation.

It is the "naturalness" of "The
Calendar" that makes this Edgar
Wallace racing drama so effective on
the screen. The characters are
"alive," and what they do, if not in
quite the accepted Wallace manner,
is credible. As an ex-charger, Gar-
don Harker "beats the band," Her-
bert Marshall and Edna Best are
hero and heroine, with Anne
Grey the villainess.

If you are tired of gangsters, of
the wild and woolly West, and the
misrepresentation of the aims of
modern society, come and see "The
Calendar," the screen version of Ed-
gar Wallace's drama of the turf.
British to the core, it comes like
a refreshing breeze amid the mus-
tiness of stale and overworked
themes.

"The Calendar" is a genial and
generous English spectacle, filled
with many beautiful and thrilling
pictures of racing and racing occa-
sions, and packed with all the little
intimate touches of speech and man-
ner that stamp a film as being of
our own land and people.

"Are You Listening?"
Imagine being a radio broadcaster
but broadcasting no further than the
four walls around you!

That's the position William Haines
found himself in during filming of
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's radio drama
"Are You Listening?" which will
open on Sunday at the Queen's
Theatre. He can probably claim the
record for the world's shortest broad-
cast.

A complete radio station, replica
of a large national broadcasting
plant in New York, was constructed
on a sound stage with professional
radio experts aiding studio techni-
cians in operating microphones,
sound effects, amplifiers and crystal
wave-length controls.

But the walls of the sound stage
were so "grounded" that no emanation
went outside. The results of the
broadcast were recorded by studio
microphones and filmed by studio
cameras but not a kilocycle escaped.
The film company did not want to
interfere with regular programmes
of the Los Angeles radio stations,
which, of course, errant ether waves
would have done.

"Are You Listening?" is believed
to be the first screen drama to deal
exclusively with radio entertainers
and their lives both in the broad-
casting studio and at home. The
story centres on a continuity writer
who is unhappily married but whose
shrewish wife refuses to grant him
a divorce so that he may marry the
radio singer whom he loves.

The situation brings about a high-
ly dramatic conflict in which the
writer is eventually accused of the
murder of his wife, and is forced to
hide from the police. Two minor
romances are involved in the threads
of the main narrative.

Haines as the continuity writer
plays his first serious role in this
picture, and the strong cast also
includes Madge Evans, Anita Page,
Karen Morley, Neil Hamilton, Wal-
lace Ford, Jean Hersholt and Joan
Marsh.

"The Spy."

Like many a small boy who has
carried water to the elephants, or
the bass drum in the parade, Neil
Hamilton earned the tickets to his
first stage show. Hamilton's first
dramatic treat was not a circus, how-

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- 22830 I Got the Ritz. F.T.
I'm Sorry Dear. F.T.
22831 Was It Wrong. F.T.
River Stay Away. F.T.
22835 You're My Only. Waltz.
Ploddl'n Home. F.T.
22836 White Heat. F.T.
Hoops. F.T.
22837 In a Dream. F.T.
Who Am I. F.T.
22838 I'm For You. F.T.
That's What I Like. F.T.
22850 Cupid's Holiday. Waltz.
Poor Little Gigolette. F.T.
22856 That's Why Darling. F.T.
Hiding in the Shadows. F.T.
22865 Freddy the Freshman. F.T.
Now's the time. F.T.
22885 Villa. F.T.
Sylvia. F.T.
22892 I Love a Parade. F.T.
Music in My Fingers. F.T.

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over, nor did he carry water to the
animals; he distributed handbills an-
nouncing the arrival of "The Trail
of the Lonesome Pine" in his home
town of Lynn, Mass. Charles Wal-
ker was starred in the production.
Neil was breathless with antici-
pation of the great event.

"I arrived at the theatre at four
in the afternoon," Neil said, telling
of the event, "and was the first boy
through when the doors opened.
That was one of the red letter days
of my boyhood."

Later, Neil played opposite Miss
Walker in one of his first featured
roles in pictures. They both got a
rough out of the experience with the
handbills, especially his arrival at
four to a show that did not open
until eight fifteen.

Hamilton's latest screen appear-
ance is in the Fox movie drama
of Soviet Russia and its secret, the
Tehuka, "The Spy," which has its
premiere showing next Sunday at
the King's Theatre. He plays op-
posite the beautiful and talented Kay
Johnson, who was starred in
"Dynamite" and "Billy the Kid,"
with John Halliday also in a featured
role. The supporting cast includes
Freddie Frederick, the well-known
child actor, Milton Holmes, Austen
Jewell and Henry Kolker.

Borthold Viertel directed this
powerful drama from an original
story by Ernest Poesel, the noted
novelist, who also collaborated on
the dialogue with Robert Presnell.

"His Woman."

Two popular photophony "travels"
are united for the first time in a
talking picture at the Oriental The-
atre to-day, when the Paramount love
drama, "His Woman," brings Glad-
dys Colbert and Gary Cooper on
to the co-starring horizon.

The story, based on a novel, "The
Sentimentalist," by Dale Collins,
offers Cooper exactly the type of
role in which he excels, that of a
lanky young leader considerably at
sea on how to handle women, but
lacking not a second of action when
a rough-and-tumble tussle will save
any girl from attention she consid-
ers unflattering at the hands of the
other fellow.

Miss Colbert's work will be watch-
ed closely, her part as an abandoned
girl of the waterfront being a direct
antithesis of the smartly groomed
portrayals in which she has scored
her greatest successes.

Cooper's last pictures have includ-
ed "Morocco" and "I Take This
Woman," Miss Colbert's march to
furlough favour has been due chiefly
to the recent Paramount offerings,
"The Smiling Lieutenant" and
"Secrets of a Secretary."

"His Woman" directed by Edward
Sloman, tells how an adventure-
some and handsome bachelor and a
pretty girl of the world are joined
in enduring romance and happiness
after a roistering experience in the
tropics that starts with a womanless
man's plan for bringing up a chubby
little human creature, Richard Spiro,
who plays the infant part, is said
to be a whole show in himself.

Others prominently cast are Averill
Harris, Herschel Mayall, Hamlet
David, Sidney Easton and Ramtree
Harrington.

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of the mortgagor (or his representatives) free of
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SHARE PRICES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS

The following is the list of local
share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.
Hongkong Bank, \$1560 n.
Hongkong (Lon. Reg) £113½ n.
Chartered Bank, \$13¼ n.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B. \$21 n.
East Asia, \$109 n.
Am. O. Finance Corp., \$25 n.
China O. Fin. Ord., Tls. 6 n.
China O. Fin. Prof. Tls. 4.50 n.

Insurance.
Canton Ins., \$1410 n.
Union Ins., \$460 b.
China Underwriters, \$2.80 b.
China Fire, \$620 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$1200 n.
International Asso. Tls. 4 n.

Shipping.
Douglases, \$25 n.
H.K. Steamboats, \$22½ b.
Indo-China, (Pref.) \$45 n.
Indo-China (Def.), \$32 n.
Shell (Bearer) 47½ b.
Union Waterboats, \$20 b.

Mining.
Benquets, \$15½ b.
Kailans, 23/6 n.
Langkats (Single), Tls. 4 n.
S'hai Explorations, Tls. 2.10 n.
S'hai Loans, Tls. 2.30 n.
Raub, \$39 ½ b.
Venz: Goldfields, \$1½ n.
Benquet Exp., 22 cts. s.

Docks, etc.
H.K. & S. Wharves \$140½ n.
H.K. & W. Docks \$21 b.
S. China Motors A., \$10 n.
S. China Motor B., \$8 n.
Providents (old), \$5.10 n.
Providents (new), \$2.30 n.
Hongkows, Tls. 216 n.
New Engineering, Tls. 6 n.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 84 n.

Hotels, etc.
Hotels (old), \$10.50 b.
Hotels (new), \$10.50 n.
H.K. Lands \$76 b.
S'hai Lands, Tls. 24 ¾ n.
Metropolitan Lands, Tls. 10 n.
Humphreys, \$16.10 n.
H.K. Realities \$10 b.
Asia Realities "A", \$155 n.
Asia Realities "B", \$263½ n.
Chinese Estates, \$105 n.
China Realities, Tls. 11.40 n.
China Debentures Tls. 96½ n.

Cottons.
Ewo Cottons, Tls. 14.30 s.
S'hai Cottons, Tls. 65 n.
Zong Sing, Tls. 11.10 n.
Wing On Textiles (S.) \$145 n.

Public Utilities.
Tramways, \$22¼ b.
Peak Trams (old), \$16 n.
Peak Trams (new), \$7½ b.
Star Ferries, \$92 s.
Yaumati Ferries (old), \$34½ b.
Yaumati Ferries (new), \$33¼ b.
China Lights (old), \$18.50 s.
China Lights (new), \$18.05 s.
H.K. Electric, \$76½ s.
Macao Electric, \$24 n.
Sandakan Lights, \$12 n.
Telephones (F.P.), \$28 n.
Telephones (F.P.), \$23.70 n.
China Buses, Tls. 12 n.
Singapore Traction, 2/- n.
Singapore Prof. 12/6 n.

Industrials.
Malabon Sugars, \$25 b.
Cald: Macg. (Ord.), Tls. 14 n.
Cald: Macg. (Pref.), Tls. 10½ n.
Canton Ice, \$59¼ n.
Cements (com.), \$15 s.
Cements (old), \$9½ n.
Cements (new), \$5 n.
H.K. Ropes, \$13 n.
Agriculturals, \$10¼ n.

Stores, etc.
Dairy Farms, \$27.70 b.
Watsons (old), \$13 n.
Watsons (new), \$12½ n.
Der. A. Wines, \$1 n.
Lane Crawford, \$5.30 n.
Mackintosh, \$21 n.
Sinceres, \$15.75 n.
Wm. Powells, \$3.35 n.
Wing On (H.K.), \$265 n.

Miscellaneous.
Amusements, \$19½ b.
Entertainments, \$13½ n.
S. C. Enterprises, \$3¼ n.
United Theatres Tls. 5 n.
Macao "Greyhounds", \$10 n.
Constructions (old), \$7.30 s.
Constructions (new), \$1.70 n.
B. Ind. G. & Bonds, \$60 n.
H.K. Govt. Loans, 3% Pre. sa.
Wallace Harpers, \$12.90 n.
China Sports, \$10 n.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

| From | Per | Date |
|--|---|---|
| Europe via Negapatam (Letters and Papers) London, 21st July. | Suwa Maru | August 19. |
| Shanghai and Swatow | Sinkiang | August 20. |
| U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shang- hai (San Francisco, 22nd July) | Pres. Pierce | August 20. |
| Japan and Shanghai | Taiyo Maru | August 20. |
| Shanghai and Amoy | Tai Yuan | August 21. |
| Shanghai and Amoy | Tifadak | August 21. |
| U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shang- hai (San Francisco, 20th July) | Pres. Grant | August 22. |
| Europe via Suez (Letters and Papers) London, 28th July (and Parcels, 21st July) | Ranchi | August 24. |
| Japan | Santos Maru | August 24. |
| Calcutta and Straits | Takada | August 24. |
| Japan | Kitano Maru | August 26. |
| Japan and Shanghai | Ranpura | August 26. |
| U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai (Seattle, 6th August) | Pres. Jefferson | August 26. |
| OUTWARD MAILS. | | |
| For | Per | Date and Time |
| Samshui and Wuchow | Kongso | Fri., Aug. 19, 4 p.m. |
| Shanghai, Japan, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America and Europe via Victoria B.C. and Europe via Siberia | President Taft | Fri., Aug. 19, Parcels, Aug. 19, 3 p.m. Reg., Aug. 19, 4.15 p.m. Letters, Aug. 19, 5 p.m. (Due Victoria B.C., 6th Sept.) Emp. of Japan Fri., Aug. 19, 5 p.m. Suwa Maru, Fri., Aug. 19, 5 p.m. |
| Manila | Kashima Maru | Sat., Aug. 20. |
| Shanghai and Japan | Reg., Aug. 19, 4.30 p.m. Letters, Aug. 20, 9 a.m. G.P.O. | |
| Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles | Reg., Aug. 20, 8.45 a.m. Letters, Aug. 20, 9.30 a.m. (Due Marseilles, 19th September) | |
| Hoihow and Pakhoi | Kanchow | Sat., Aug. 20, 8.30 a.m. |
| Amoy | Tijisroca | Sat., Aug. 20, 2.30 p.m. |
| Hai Phong | Canton | Sat., Aug. 20, 2.30 p.m. |
| Letters for "Saigon—Marseilles Air Mail Service." | Halvard | Sat., Aug. 20. K.P.O. |
| | Reg., Aug. 20, 1 p.m. Letters, Aug. 20, 2.30 p.m. G.P.O. | |
| | Reg., Aug. 20, 2.30 p.m. Letters, Aug. 20, 3 p.m. | |
| Saigon | Halvard | Sat., Aug. 20, 4.30 p.m. |
| Manila | Pros. Pierce | Sat., Aug. 20, 5 p.m. |
| Bangkok via Swatow | Kalgan | Sun., Aug. 21, 9 a.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Formosa | Hozan Maru | Sun., Aug. 21, 9 a.m. |
| Swatow | Hydrangea | Mon., Aug. 22, 3 p.m. |
| *Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island | Chanste | Tues., Aug. 23. Parcels, Aug. 22, 5 p.m. Reg., Aug. 23, 9.45 a.m. Letters, Aug. 23, 10.30 a.m. (Due Thursday Island, 3rd Sept.) |
| *Manila, Makassar and Sourabaya Straits & Calcutta | Tijbadak | Tues., Aug. 23, 9.30 a.m. |
| | Suisang | Tues., Aug. 23. Parcels, 23rd Noon Letters, 23rd 1 p.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Haiyang | Tues., Aug. 23, 1 p.m. |
| Manila | Pres. Grant | Tues., Aug. 23, 4.30 p.m. |
| Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco and Europe via Siberia. | Chukung | Tues., Aug. 23, 5 p.m. |
| | Taiyo Maru | Wed., Aug. 24. Reg., 23rd 5 p.m. Letters, 24th 8.30 a.m. (Due San Francisco, 16th Sep- tember) |
| Japan and Canada | Ixion | Wed., Aug. 24, 10.30 a.m. (Due Victoria B.C., 10th Sept.) |
| Amoy | Tai Yuan | Wed., Aug. 24, 3.30 p.m. |
| Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa and South American ports. | Santos Maru | Thurs., Aug. 25, 10.30 a.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Huiching | Fri., Aug. 26, 1 p.m. |
| *Superscribed Correspondence only. | | |

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CINEMA "SHOTS" AND "SEQUENCES"

"THE CALENDAR" ILLUSTRATES A LESSON WELL LEARNT

TREMENDOUS IMPROVEMENT IN BRITISH SCREEN'S ADAPTION OF STAGE PLAYS

PARAMOUNT TO PRODUCE "SIGN OF THE CROSS"

THE WEEK'S PICTURES BY "CELLULOID"

ONE of the most important lessons the British film producers have learnt and made use of during the past twelve months is the necessity of embellishing stage plays when they are reproduced on the silver screen. This is clearly evident in *The Calendar*, the British screen's adaption of the late Edgar Wallace's famous stage play, which is now entertaining King's Theatre patrons. The embellishments, which in this case, are the exterior scenes such as those taken at Ascot, add 50 per cent. value to the entertainment, giving the film colour and action, both very necessary phases in these days of fast tempo pictures. Even so, an obvious "staginess" is apparent, though it does little to mar the production.



"TELL ENGLAND"—The famous Anthony Asquith production is being brought to Hongkong on Wednesday next by the Queen's Theatre. It ranks as one of the finest war films yet made, standing boldly alongside the renowned *All Quiet*.

OVER and above this is the superb work of the whole of the players. The film is another vindication of the extraordinary facility of English actors in characterisation. From this viewpoint entirely Gordon Harker carries off the chief honours, but from the point of view of a reasoned and balanced performance, Herbert Marshall must take first place. Fortunately the two are thrown together in almost every scene and the audience can just revel in the drolleries of Harker and the polished dialogue of Marshall. I was also very impressed with Alfred Drayton, who, as the gentleman bookmaker, offers a refreshing study of this much maligned professional man. Once again the ladies fall below the high standard set by the males, and Anne Grey leaves one with a more favourable impression than does Edna Best, whose childlike voice (and trust!) does not contribute to a personality performance. But the picture, judged on its merits (and, unlike so many British films, this can stand and be judged on its merits), is a sound piece of cinemawork. It never reaches the stage of being brilliant, but director and players introduce some human touches and in its technical details the picture is not lacking in either accuracy or efficiency.

TECHNICAL BLEMISH.

SOMEWHAT less successful work with the camera is accomplished with some of the interior scenes, and in one or two instances the director is guilty of some faulty cutting. The cameraman lapses into the dim and distant past when he moves his instrument with disconcerting effect from one character to the other in order to focus them whilst they ejaculate a sentence. That there is absolutely no necessity to photograph the players every time they speak has been adequately proved by the American producers, and the effort to register on the camera every facial emotion of the players as they repeat their lines is not sound cinematography as it is known to-day. These, and the persistence in "stage play" effect, such as depicting the players walking to a car and then cutting in with dialogue the moment they arrive (but not a second before, because one does not converse when walking to a car, does one?), are the only real blemishes in an otherwise technically excellent production.

ALTHOUGH there has been a general reaction akin to revulsion to war films, a reaction not to be wondered at both in view of the rather depressing theme contained in them and of the paradoxical methods of treatment in the hundred and one productions, I feel confident that Hongkong is going to appreciate the British pictorialisation of the landing at Gallipoli as revealed in *Tell England*, which comes to the Queen's Theatre on Wednesday next. Directed by Anthony Asquith, it is not only one of his finest achievements but marks the first real effort of the British studio to ignore the hide bound rules and conventions which have hitherto retarded the natural development of the industry at home.

LABOURED MOTHER LOVE THEME.

UNFORTUNATELY, the enevitable romance story pervades the film and converts it from what could have been a picture of equal documentary value as *All Quiet* into a mere box-office proposition. The mother-love theme is overworked and is piled on so thickly as to rob the remarkably vivid portrayal of the historic passages of the picture of much of their value. Nevertheless, the film is, in many ways, an amazingly fine piece of work. That Anthony Asquith and his co-director have a real pictorial sense there is no gainsaying, whilst the camera is brought into effective use. There is some vivid and extremely intelligent cutting in the landing scenes, adding a tempo which immediately throws one into the drama and glamour of not without significance, that Mr. Paul Rotha places *Tell England* sufficiently high to compare with some of the foremost American, German and Russian productions of the past three years.

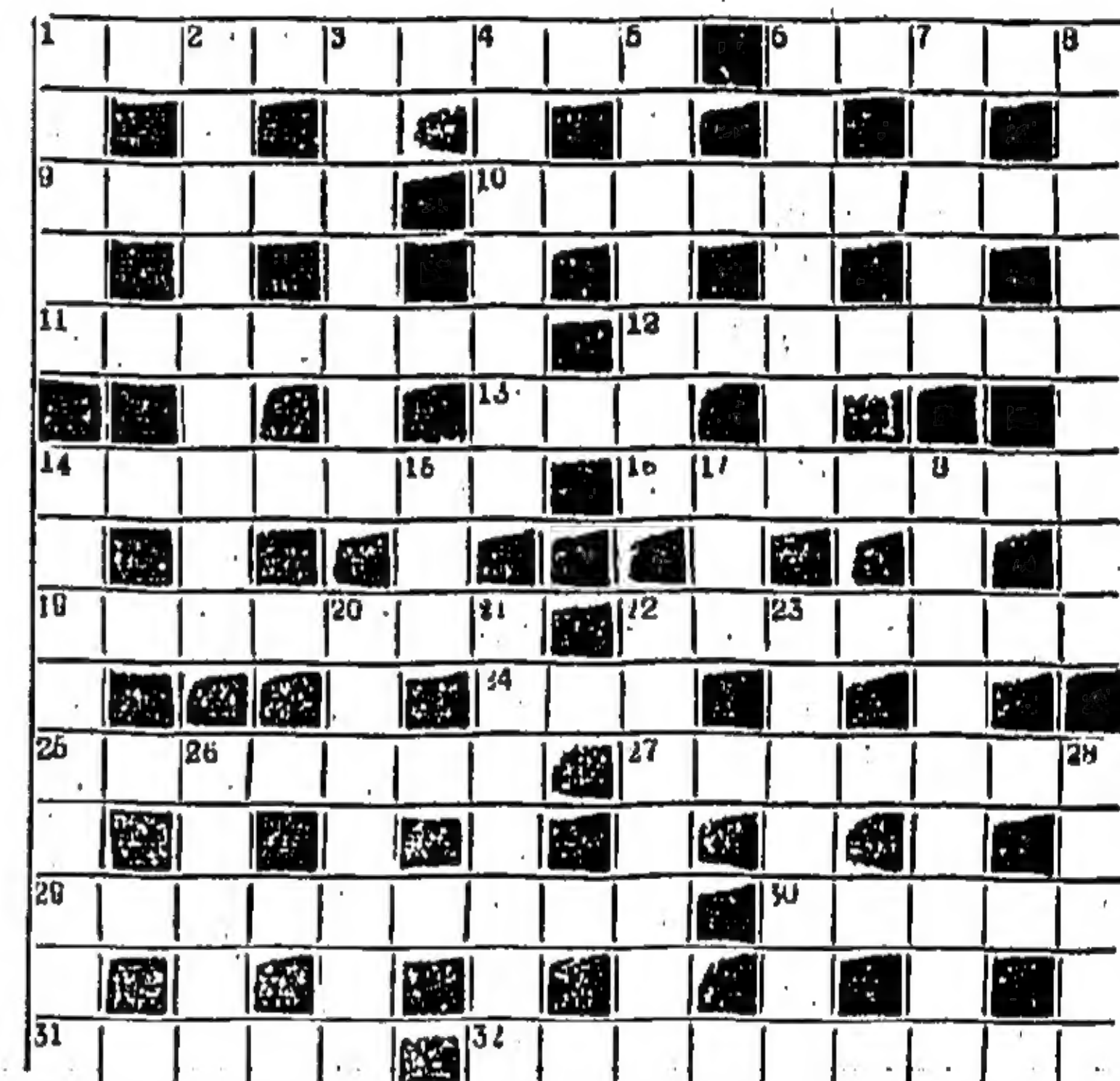
HOLLYWOOD BLUNDER.

OCCASIONALLY we get some queer character studies from Hollywood, but one of the most impossible for me to accept was that of Warren Hymer in *Goldie*, which set out to entertain Oriental Theatre audiences during this week. The film contained all the features to be found in a third rate production. One felt sorry for Spencer Tracey, who, (although it



"THE OUTSIDER"—A scene of revelry depicted in the British-made picture, *The Outsider*, which shows at the King's Theatre on Wednesday next. Harold Huth and Joan Barry, both prominent English screen players take leading parts in this Eric Hakim production which is released by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS



Across

- 1 Do they form fours in the jungle?
- 6 See, and pass round at the double.
- 9 This shade may be deadly.
- 10 Herbal Teutonic reverse of the Bolshevik.
- 11 Carted back to a sort of square.
- 12 A centre of collection.
- 13 Formerly formerly.
- 14 Hero-worshipper.
- 16 Parliament is in it.
- 19 True.
- 22 Praises become a paralytic state.
- 24 Department on the Riviera.
- 25 To get a dramatic performance stick a prong in me.
- 27 In spite of its troubles this country always has its men in rags.
- 29 A good blowing up, he thinks, is what the authorities need.
- 30 The sailor is before behind.
- 31 By these lawbreakers are clapped.
- 32 Plough of little use to farmers (two words).

Down

- 1 The number one.
- 2 For internal or external use by the ratings.
- 3 County notorious for its bad roads?
- 4 Of course it is when unloaded.
- 5 The rope parts—and the ship goes ashore.
- 6 Flashy looks.
- 7 "Oh for a—in some vast wilderness" (Cowper).

- 8 Separate compositions which are in harmony.
- 14 Obviously this is not a matter of convenience.
- 15 Helen's birthplace.
- 17 It is twice transformed in 32.
- 18 This suggests what might be said to one who feasted during a fast.
- 20 Of volcanic origin.
- 21 Just before 9.
- 22 Small talk.
- 23 A scrap at the sales.
- 26 I'm nearly at the top of the tree in the Hebrides.
- 28 He might object if you took his part.

Yesterday's Solution.

BLOWPIPE HOTBED
ONNENEPF
BESSEMER CIRRUS
WETICRUGG
INTREPIDIMPAIR
GOSHESIMPLETONS
WATERMELON
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

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FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

TAGALONG, ON BEHALF OF JUMBO, CHALLENGES POODLE TO A RACE... FRECKLES THINKS IT A BIG JOKE, BUT TAKES TAG UP ON IT!!

WE OUGHTA HAVE A COUPLE DAYS TO TRAIN BEFORE WE HAVE THE RACE, HADNT WE?

DOESNT MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE TO ME... I'M READY ANY TIME YOU SAY... POODLE DOESNT NEED TO TRAIN!!

HE GOES AN' CHALLENGES US TO A RACE, THEN HE WANTS TIME TO TRAIN FOR IT... HON... WE'LL BEAT 'EM, NO MATTER HOW MUCH HE TRAINS!

LOOK HOW STUCK UP THEY ARE, JUMBO—GEE, THEY WONT BE THAT WAY WHEN WE GET THROUGH WITH THEM...

WE GOTTA HAVE A HEART TO HEART TALK... YOU ARENT GOING TO LET THAT DOG SHOW YOU UP... NO SIR... I SHOULD SAY NOT!!

YOU'VE BEEN OUR PAL A LONG, LONG TIME AN' I THINK ENOUGH OF YOU TO MATCH YOU AGAINST POODLE FOR A RACE... YOU CAN BEAT HIM, CANT YOU? OF COURSE YOU CAN!!

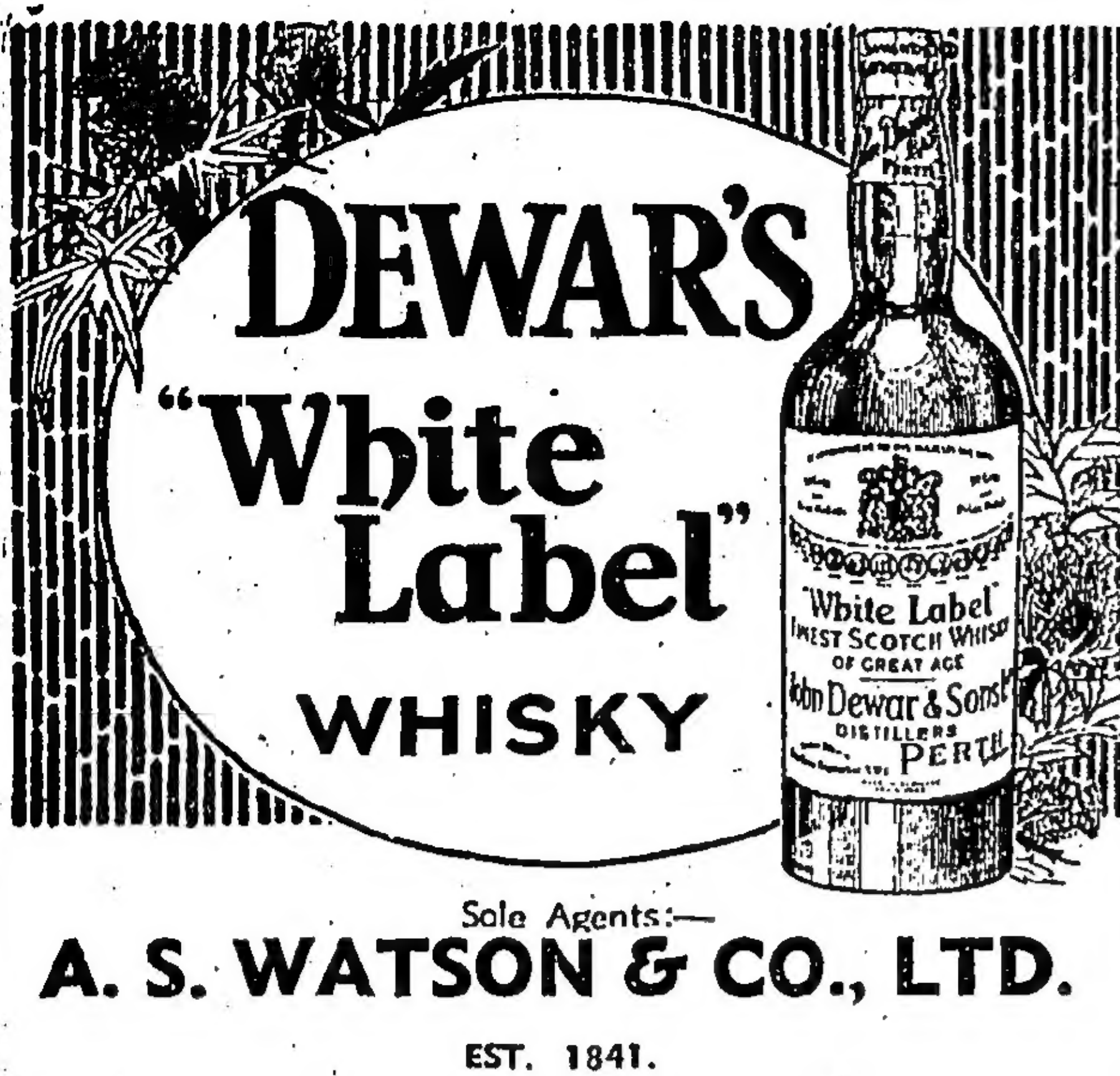
OVER EIGHTY

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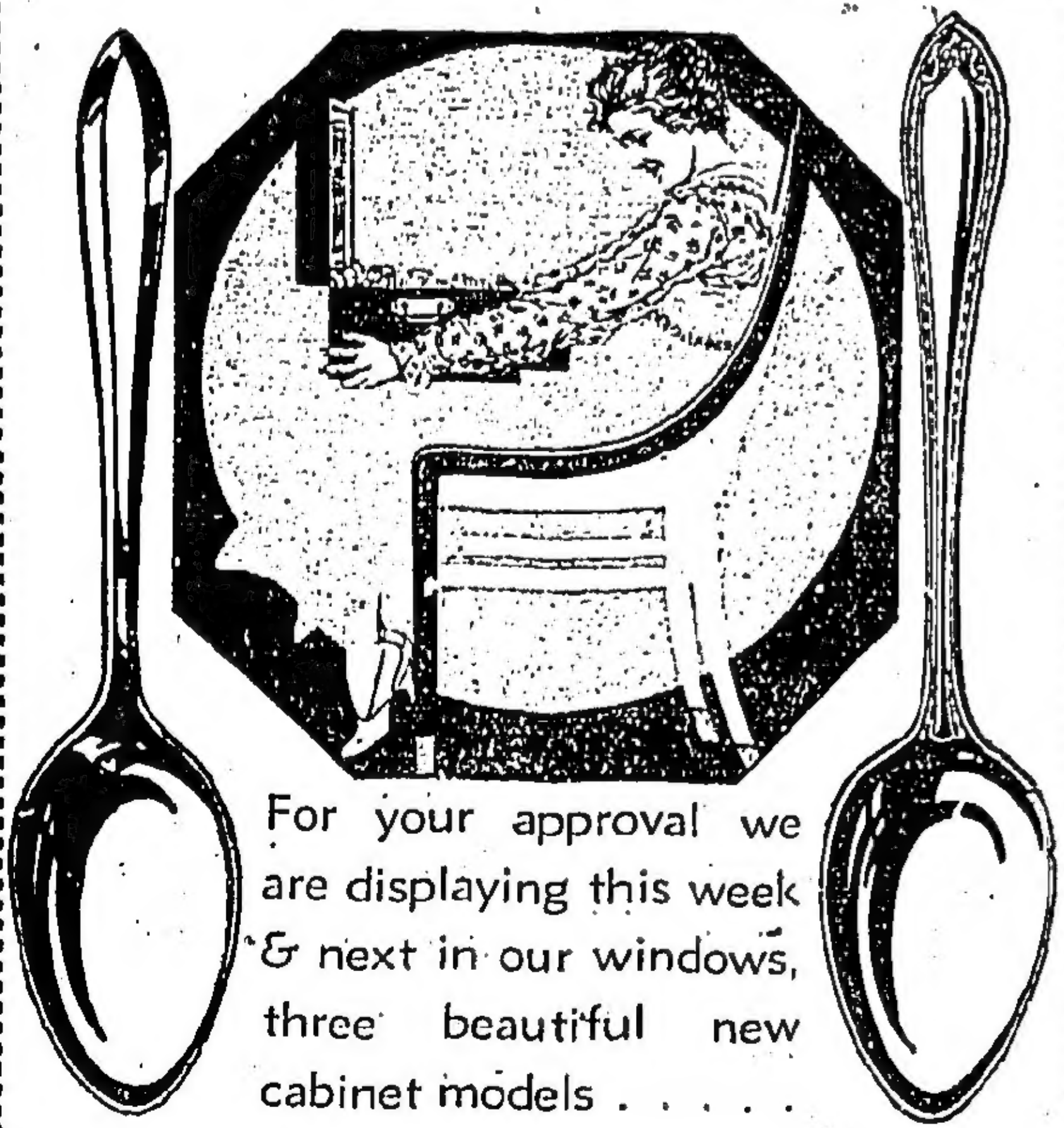
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THE NEW STUDEBAKER SIX
70 HORSEPOWER SPORTS
ROADSTER WILL DO BETTER
THAN 20 MILES TO THE
GALLON OF GASOLINE. A
SEASONED CAR BUILT TO
TRADITIONAL SPECIFICA-
TIONS FOR STUDEBAKER
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ANCE BUT NEW IN ITS
BEAUTY OF LINE AND
CONTOUR.

COACHWORK:—
New and arresting beauty.

COLOUR:—
Below Moulding:
Absinthe Green.
Moulding: Coach Green.
Fenders: Black.
Wheels: Absinthe Green.
Striping: Cream.

UPHOLSTERY:—
Genuine Leather,
harmonising with
colour scheme.

TOP:—
Khaki, Smartly shaped.
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COMPLETE WITH BUMPERS,
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The
Hongkong Telegraph

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1932.

THE OFFER TO INDIA

The British Government's plans for adjusting the communal problem under the proposed new Indian Constitution have now been made public. They will strike the unbiased observer as an eminently honest and sincere attempt to bridge the gap which the Indians themselves failed to span. Indeed, the closer they are analysed, the clearer does it become that a very wide and liberal measure of self-government is reflected in the arrangements outlined in respect of the Provincial Legislatures. At present, the precise constitution of the Central Legislature has not been decided upon, and until this has been disclosed it will not be possible to envisage the complete picture. So far as the extension of franchise in the provinces is concerned, the scheme can certainly be described as a bold experiment.

The Lothian Franchise Committee's recommendations were freely drawn upon by the Government in coming to its decisions. This Committee, it will be recalled, was charged with the duty of presenting complete and detailed proposals on which to base the revision of the franchise and the arrangement of constituencies for the new Legislatures. In a letter containing the terms of reference, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald emphasised that it was clearly necessary so to widen the electorate that the Legislatures to which responsibility was to be entrusted should be representative of the general mass of the population, and that no important section of the community might lack the means of expressing its needs and opinions. The Lothian Committee kept these ideals well in mind, and it can further be said that the Government's plans also reflect the spirit which is based on the acceptance of the principle of a responsible federal Government. In considering the new proposals, it has to be borne in mind that the existing provincial

franchise in India is based on a high property qualification, but that the Lothian Committee recommended that this be so reduced as to enfranchise a much larger proportion of the population. For example, it may be noted, so far as the poorer classes are concerned, that in Bombay City the payment of a rent of the equivalent of 7s. 6d. a month, in Madras City of 27s. a year, and in urban areas in the United Provinces of 36s. a year would confer the right to vote under the Committee's proposals, as would the payment of any local tax or rate in Bengal or of chaukidari tax amounting to 6½d. a year in the rural districts of Bihar and Orissa.

It is noteworthy that the Lothian Committee's proposals, on which the plan is largely based, involved an increase in the provinces from the present electorate of approximately seven millions to one of over five times that total, while the proportion of adult males to be enfranchised would be 43.4 per cent. and of adult females 10.5 per cent. The introduction at one fell swoop of so many electors, charged with stupendous responsibilities, must certainly be regarded as one of the greatest experiments in democratic government ever seen. Everything will now depend on the reaction of the Indians themselves. Britain has already shown the sincerity of her motives and the respect which she has for her pledged word. The next move must come from those for whose well-being the great experiment has been devised.

Preserving Urban Beauty

Few will disagree with Lord Grey's recent remark that of all the influences which Oxford brings to bear upon those who throng her colleges and halls, the beauty of the city and its surroundings is one of the most abiding and important. It is therefore good to know that with every passing month this beauty becomes more permanent and assured. As a well-known journal points out, the Oxford Preservation Trust goes on from strength to strength. Its control over unwise economic exploitation and building gets progressively more effective. Already the view of Oxford's spires, steeples and towers silhouetted against the sky line which can be seen from Boars Hill, the residence of the present Poet Laureate, is preserved for all time. Only a few weeks ago a large portion of the famous Shotover Hill was secured by the trust, and certain disfiguring shacks which destroyed the beauty of the celebrated Trout Inn have now been removed. The Town Planning Bill, from which so much was hoped, still hangs fire in the House of Commons. It may not be passed into law; and if it is, it may be passed in a form which will deprive it of most of its usefulness. But the example of Oxford shows that a town, city or village which is really intent upon preserving its attractiveness and charm need not wait upon Government action. It can set up a safeguarding policy of its own which requires no official sanction. Cambridge has been quick to follow Oxford's example, and now has a preservation trust, maintained by voluntary subscriptions, which is no less active than that in the sister university. It is true that these two towns have, for their size, a richer legacy of beauty to preserve than have most English cities. But every British town has some aspect of which its citizens are proud, and which they would like to transmit unspooled to their successors. Oxford and Cambridge have shown one method at least by which this aim may be effectively accomplished.

A complete change of programme has been arranged for next Sunday's symphonic concert at the Peninsula Hotel, and an excellent entertainment is again promised. Besides a varied selection of orchestral numbers there are vocal items by Mrs. W. R. Fleming, accompanied by Mr. Fleming. The singer is well known and a favourite with Hongkong audiences. There are also violin solos by Prof. C. de la Cruz, with piano accompaniment by Prof. F. Gonzalez. This artist was heard once before in solo and pleased the audience with his artistic playing. Mr. A. Gellman will again conduct the orchestra.

DAY BY DAY

THOUGH YOU MAY BE DULL IN
APPEARANCE, YOU CAN BE WISE AND
STRONG OF CHARACTER WITHIN.

The forthcoming marriage is announced of Mr. L. Decker, of Messrs. Siemens & Co., to Miss Elsa Hansen, Broadwood Road, Hongkong.

Mr. H. L. Schultz and Mr. I. H. Geare returned to the Colony by the President Taft from Manila to-day. They were accompanied by Mr. Edward M. Mason, of the New York office of the Secony-Vacuum Corporation.

Found in an unconscious condition with a wound on the side of the head, an unknown Chinese was removed to the Government Civil Hospital from near 6, Ko Shing Street yesterday morning. He died at 2.10 this morning without being able to give any particulars of himself.

Mr. William Yinson Lee, of Shanghai, who passed through the Colony at the beginning of this month with his daughter Arline, on route to the Philippines, was entertained at tiffin by Governor-General and Mrs. Roosevelt at Malacanang Palace, Manila, on 11th instant. Others present were Mr. Roosevelt's two sons, Theodore and Cornelius, who had just arrived from the United States, and Mr. Ventura, Secretary for the Interior. Mr. Yinson Lee and Miss Lee intend remaining in the Philippines until the beginning of September.

SUGAR MARKET

THE LATEST CABLED
QUOTATION

The following cable at the close of the sugar market yesterday has been received by Messrs. Penreath and Co.

London Terminals.
December 1932 6¼ down ¼d.
March 1933 6¾ no change.
May 1933 6¾ down ¼d.
August 1933 6½ down ¼d.
Buyers at above prices, sellers asking ¼d-½d more.

New York Terminals.
September 1932 1.10 no change.
December 1932 1.13 down 2 pts.
March 1933 1.09 down 1 pt.
May 1933 1.12 down 1 pt.
July 1933
Cuban 96—Spot New York 1.18 no change.
Sourabaya (18/8/32).—Trust Mills have sold 40,000 tons Whites at F6.00.

SHANGHAI SHARES

THE LATEST CABLED
QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Carrol Bros. have received the following latest cabled quotations of Shanghai shares:

| | Ths. |
|---|--------|
| China Finance Corp. | 5.45 |
| International Investment Trust Co. (Ord.) | 7.30 |
| Cathay Land | 11.75 |
| Yangtze Finance Co. | 6.20 |
| International Assurance Co. | 4.15 |
| China Realty Co. | 11.20 |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co. | 25.00 |
| New Engineering (Ord.) | 5.75 |
| Shanghai Dock | 81.00 |
| Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co. | 217.00 |
| Electric Construction Co. 'B' | 29.00 |
| Two Cotton Mills | 14.40 |
| Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. | 67.00 |
| Zoong Sing Cotton Mill | 11.00 |
| American Asiatic Underwriters (Ord.) | 25.50 |
| American Oriental Finance Corp. 'B' | 25.00 |
| Asia Realty 'B' | 28.00 |
| Gold \$ Bonds 1925 | 60% |

WANTED—A STRONG MAN
WITH AN AXE

By The Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T.

THE Government estimates an ultimate saving to the Exchequer of £23,000,000 a year by the conversion of the 5 per cent. War Loan. That is highly satisfactory, although such a sum represents but a small fraction of the economies to which effect must be given in the near future if the nation is to pay its way.

It would, indeed, be deplorable if the launching of the conversion scheme were to sap in the slightest degree the nation's zeal for retrenchment.

Parliament and the public must face the facts of our financial position and meet them belatedly, for Britain is bleeding to death.

Our annual expenditure, by the central Government and local authorities, amounts to the huge total of one thousand million pounds, or three times that of 1913. The level of commodity values is now lower than before the war, while the volume and value of our trade, home and export, are but little greater than in 1913.

"SOCKING THE RICH"

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer broadcasts the glad tidings that he has balanced his Budget, it is well for him that wireless is a one-way gadget; for, could the people give answer, the withering retort would echo from the homes in the land: "Would to God that we could balance ours!"

For the national account is being squandered only by the disbursement as annual revenue of capital resources laboriously saved by the private citizen and torn from him, while he lives, by excessive direct taxation which he cannot pay out of income; while £76,000,000 of capital will this year be lopped from his dead remains and used to meet the current requirements of the State.

"Socking the rich" may be good fun on the public platform, but this reckless dissipation of our national resources is going before long to bring dearth and destitution to every wage-earner in Britain, while no part of the community will escape its fell effects.

For it is plain that the savings of the private citizen are the sole source from which industry may draw the capital which is essential to its conduct, and that a dearth of available capital in Britain at the moment when world trade commences to recover would impose upon our manufacturers a handicap which would be fatal to our industrial recovery.

While we must not abandon the hope of some measure of relief from the cost of armaments as a consequence of international arrangement, it seems clear that it would be unwise to count upon this in the immediate future. Again, it is very evident that the nation would contemplate with the utmost reluctance any substantial cuts in the Social and Health Services, though it would welcome with acclamation economies in the cost of their administration.

SOME SYMPTOMS.

It is quite true that the aggregate of savings to be attained by even a drastic pruning of redundant staff in the Public Departments would appear slight in relation to the vast sum of our annual expenditure. Nevertheless,

such retrenchment as is possible should be effected without delay. "Candle-end economies" must not be despised, and every penny saved is worth while. A searching scrutiny of departmental superfluities would do much to impress upon our bureaucrats the extreme gravity of the financial situation.

An examination of the Exchequer expenditure on Central Government Finance (Class 1 of the Civil Accounts) will serve to illustrate the fashion in which office expenditure has been allowed to grow. The 24 items under this head comprise such services as the Civil Service Commission; the Government Actuary; the Public Research Offices; and the National Savings Committee. None of these items is in any way connected with the Social Services. In 1913-14 the cost of these services together was £802,940, while in 1930-31 this had risen to £2,042,071, an increase of no less than £1,239,131. The sum involved is not large, but the increase is symptomatic of the tumour-like growth of public departments.

It is difficult to believe that if these offices had been part of the activities of a commercial concern, means would not have been discovered in face of financial stringency substantially to reduce their annual cost. I am confident that reductions in staff could be effected without the least sacrifice in efficiency in such Departments as the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Ministries of Health and Labour.

NOT A COMMITTEE'S JOB.

In skill, integrity, and public spirit our Civil Servants are unmatched throughout the world, but to expect them to sign their own death-warrant is to ask too much of human nature. Nor would it appear that a committee, however constituted, could provide the sharpness of decision and the executive force required to effect the maximum of economy. The duty should therefore be laid upon an individual, advised, it may be, by a committee upon which the Civil Service should be represented by a minority of members.

The person appointed should be neither a serving Civil Servant nor an active politician. He should report directly to the Cabinet, and his recommendations should be implemented forthwith. There is good ground for holding that this expedient, if resolutely prosecuted, would yield a substantial harvest of genuine retrenchment.

TOO MANY FRILLS.

The growth of expenditure upon education to the formidable total of £100,000,000 in the current year is indeed alarming. In face of such figures we may well ask: Are we receiving our money's worth for these enormous disbursements? No good citizen desires to deprive any child of the opportunity to succeed in life, but there are not a few frills upon our educational curriculum with which we could very well dispense.

A resolute drive towards a reduction in the cost of education would result in substantial economies without the least hurt to our educational system.

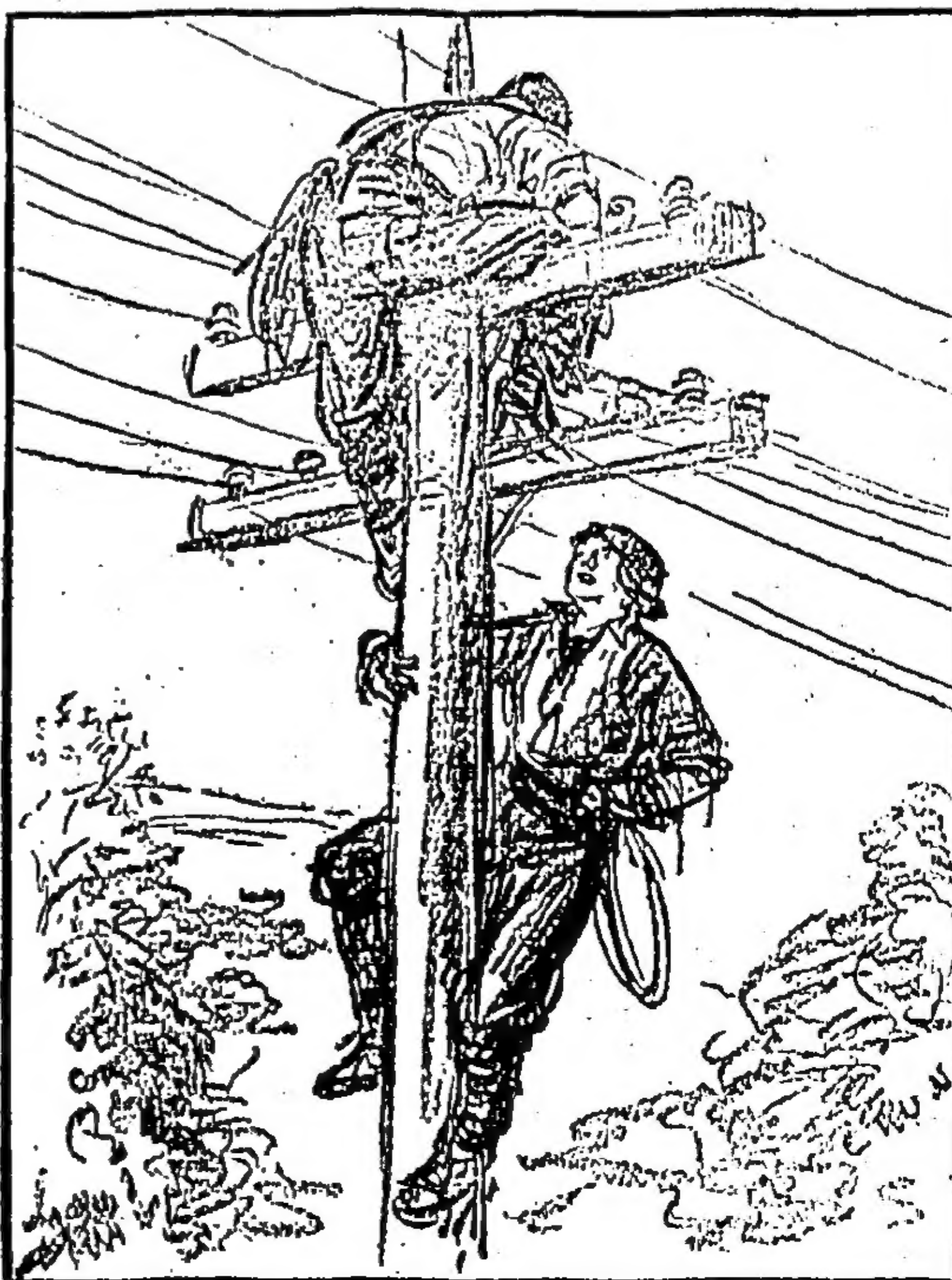
The Development Commission, an organisation designed to disburse sums we cannot afford upon objects with which we can well dispense, should be immediately disbanded—lock, stock, and barrel.

THE RATES BURDEN.

Again, in the year 1931, the commitments of the Road Fund amounted to \$62,000,000, which had been incurred without any vestige of parliamentary control or sanction. Immediate effect should be given to the recommendation of the Committee on National Expenditure for the abolishment of the Road Fund and the submission of road grants to the control of Parliament.

Local authorities in the United Kingdom last year raised £165,000,000 in rates, while their outstanding loan debt is now £1,300,000,000. In the years immediately preceding 1931 their loan debt had been rising by £56,000,000 a year. It is imperative that effective Treasury control should be established over all schemes initiated by the departments which involve expenditure or borrowing by local authorities. For rates fall as a burden upon the cost of production and constitute a growing menace to our competitive power in world markets.

Expenditure justifiable in times of plenty may be indefensible in periods of dearth. Retrenchment, drastic and immediate, is essential if Britain's position is to be secured and her solvency retained.



"I wouldn't let her go on the stage. A guy with a famous wife soon loses his identity."

A conductor of the Hongkong Tramway Company has reported to the police that he was robbed of several ten cent pieces at the Shaukiwan terminus last night by a man who threw pepper in his face. The man snatched the money and ran into one of the side streets.

EMPIRE CO-OPERATION

COMMITTEE ISSUES REPORT

SECRETARIAT PLAN OPPOSED

Ottawa, Aug. 18.

The report of the Committee on Economic Co-operation, which has been adopted by the Imperial Conference, provides for a continuing committee of two members from each State in the Commonwealth to consider the whole organisation of the Commonwealth Agencies.

South Africa and the Irish Free State opposed the idea of a permanent Empire Secretariat.

The report stresses the need for the immediate adoption of standard specifications throughout the Empire in steel, timber, chemical products and agricultural implements.

Industrial co-operation, by early consultation between representatives of particular industries and the Commonwealth Governments, is also urged.

MARKETING BOARD.

The main work at Ottawa today consisted of shaping the general agreement in preparation for Saturday's plenary session.

The recommendation of the committee on methods of economic co-operation for the establishment of a Commonwealth Consultative Committee to consider the machinery of co-operation, also suggests that its report should be ready by next May.

The United Kingdom delegation has undertaken to finance the general work of the Empire Marketing Board until September next year.—*Reuter and British Wireless.*

PRINCES' VISIT TO FLEET

ROYAL TRIBUTE TO EFFICIENCY

London, Aug. 18.

The flagship Queen Elizabeth, with the Prince of Wales and Prince George aboard, was flying the Royal Standard when, with the rest of the Mediterranean Fleet, she entered Superb Harbour at Malta today, on completion of the fleet exercises.

Great crowds had gathered along the quays and on other points overlooking the harbour, and all official buildings and most private houses were gay with flags, while small craft in hundreds moved about the warships. A Royal salute was fired from the forts as the flagship entered.

In messages to the Commander-in-Chief on the conclusion of his visit and inspection, the Prince of Wales said:—"My brother and I are very glad to have had the opportunity of visiting your Fleet under its normal cruise conditions. We are most grateful for being given facilities which enabled us to visit every ship of the Mediterranean Fleet at Corfu, and were both really impressed with the uniformly high standard in appearance of the ships' companies and ships. The exercises at sea were of the greatest interest and gave us a chance of seeing the pitch of efficiency which the Fleet has reached. Would you please convey our great appreciation to all your Command?"

In thanking the Prince for his signal, Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield replied:—"We are grateful that your Royal Highnesses should have come so far to inspect us and have been ready to inspect forty-six ships during the heat of a Mediterranean Summer. We are proud to receive your approbation."—*British Wireless.*

FRIENDLY HOCKEY

RADIO SPORTS CLUB TO PLAY H. M. S. PARTHAN

The Radio Sports Club will entertain H.M.S. Partman on the Marina Ground on Saturday in a friendly game of hockey. The match is fixed for 4.45 p.m. The following will represent the Radio:—S. Singh, A. E. P. Guest, P. Singh, H. Singh, J. K. Ghosh, J. T. K. Ghosh, G. Singh, A. Singh, K. Singh and H. Singh. Reserves:—J. Singh and

GANGSTER IN BOX

(Continued from Page 1).

cause of the bond of affection existing between us.

"Ah To Nui might have had some knowledge of the murder," he said, "but I do not say he had full knowledge."

Yes or no, do you say he took no active part at all in any of the events which led to the murder of Fung?—So far as I know he had done nothing personally towards the murder of Fung and all that was done was by several of us whose names I have mentioned.

NO PART IN SHOOTING.

I want this clearly. Do you say that Ah To Nui had no active part at all in any arrangements to bring about the murder of Fung?—I should say he took no active part whatever in the shooting of Fung, which was done by one man and one man only. With regard to the arrangements and discussion of the plot, he was not present at all and we purposely would not let him in any of the arrangements, but whether he came in secretly and heard what we were talking about I cannot say.

Do you mean by that that, as far as you know, Ah To Nui never had anything to do with the gang, the rank plans, and the gang activities, from beginning to end?—I meant to tell you this: That I did not actually instruct Ah To Nui to do anything in the murder of Fung, and whatever he did was done by him voluntarily because of the existing friendship between them.

I am not going to leave it like that. You have told us, and the Crown attaches much importance to this incident, that on March 15th an attempt was made to shoot Fung, at least arrangements were made to shoot Fung and it did not come off?—Yes.

That Wong was the man who was to do the shooting?—Yes.

PRESENT ON SCENE.

Were you present?—I was present at the scene but far away. I was at the back of these people. As far away as the length of this court?—About that distance. Wong was close up to him.

Who else was there?—Ah Wong, myself, Ah To Nui, who was also very far away.

Was he standing with you?—He was standing across the road, one on each side of the road. And there was a car standing outside 14, Shan Kong Road?—Yes.

You knew that Ah Wong, on your own case, was going to attempt to shoot Fung that night?—Yes.

Tell me what were you doing up in the road? What was the idea of your being there at all?—Firstly I was there to watch how the thing was going on, and, secondly, the man was sent there by me, so why shouldn't I be there to see what he was doing?

What was the effect of Ah To Nui being there?—I did not ask him to station himself there. If he happened to be there, did you say I have a right to drive him away from the place?

AH LAU MENTIONED.

Quite by accident he happened to be on the other side of the road?—I never told him to go there at all. Why he was there I have no idea. For all I know it might have been Ah Lau or Ah Wong who asked him to go there.

You seized that opportunity. I notice, to introduce the name of Ah Lau. My question was this: That it was an accident that he (Ah To Nui) was there. You seized the opportunity of referring to Ah Lau?—No. That's not true. I did not mean to seize the opportunity of drawing Lau in at all. I am telling the truth. If you don't accept it, that's your business. I never told him to go there.

The trial is proceeding.

EXCHANGE RATES

| | Previous Day. | Yesterday. |
|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Paris | 88.21/32 | 88 3/4 |
| Geneva | 17.83 1/4 | 17.82 1/2 |
| Berlin | 14.19/32 | 14.19/32 |
| Hamburg | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| Oslo | 19.13/32 | 19.13/32 |
| Athens | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| Buenos Aires | Nom. | Nom. |
| Shanghai | 1/9.11/32 | 1/9 1/4 |
| New York | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Amsterdam | 8.63 | 8.63 |
| Vienna | 30 | 30 |
| Madrid | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| Bucharest | 600 | 600 |
| Hongkong | 1/4.3/10 | 1/4 1/4 |
| Brussels | 25.04 1/2 | 25.1/32 |
| Milan | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| Prague | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 |
| Stockholm | 19.47 1/2 | 19.46 |
| Copenhagen | 18.75 | 18.75 |
| Lisbon | 110 | 110 |
| Rio | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Bombay | 1/6.7/64 | 1/6.7/64 |
| Yokohama | 1/4 1/4 | 1/4 1/4 |
| Montevideo | 30 | 30 |
| Montreal | 3.99 1/2 | 3.99 1/2 |
| Bolgrad | 215 | 215 |
| Silver (spot) | 18.1/10 | 17.16/10 |
| (forward) | 18 1/2 | 18 |

ROLAND FOR CHICAGO'S OLIVER

Keen Baseball Struggles

New York, Aug. 18.

Boston carried the Chicago Cubs to fifteen innings before conceding victory in the National League to-day. Their townsmen in the American League beat the Chicagoans by the odd run in a similarly extended struggle. McManus hit a home run for the Red Sox and Levey for the White Sox.

Frisch hit two home runs for St. Louis Cardinals, who nevertheless lost a double header. Results:

| NATIONAL LEAGUE. | | | |
|------------------|----|----|---|
| Chicago | 4 | 16 | 2 |
| Boston | 3 | 13 | 6 |
| Cincinnati | 3 | 8 | 2 |
| New York | 7 | 15 | 2 |
| St. Louis | 4 | 10 | 2 |
| Philadelphia | 10 | 10 | 1 |
| St. Louis | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 9 | 12 | 2 |
| AMERICAN LEAGUE. | | | |
| Boston | 7 | 12 | 2 |
| Chicago | 6 | 19 | 6 |

—*Reuter.*

HONGKONG TRADE STATISTICS

JULY RETURN SHOWS DECREASES

The Statistical Branch of the Imports and Exports Department reports that the total value of merchandise imported into the Colony in the month of July amounted to \$44.7 millions (\$2,826,380) as compared with \$58.0 millions (\$2,900,019) in July of last year, while exports totalled \$33.5 millions (\$2,118,157) as compared with \$41.6 millions (\$2,080,171).

For the first seven months of the year, imports totalled \$380.1 millions as compared with \$425.0 millions in the corresponding period of last year, and exports \$275.8 millions as compared with \$314.3 millions.

Following are the comparative figures of total imports and exports, including treasure:

| IMPORTS. | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | July 1932 | July 1931 |
| Merchandise | \$44,673,264 | \$58,000,383 |
| Treasure | 819,116,254 | 8,552,170 |
| Total | 55,089,518 | 66,552,553 |
| EXPORTS. | | |
| | July 1932 | July 1931 |
| Merchandise | \$33,472,169 | \$41,603,414 |
| Treasure | 12,073,159 | 16,124,174 |
| Total | 45,544,568 | 57,727,588 |

WIFE'S LOST BEAUTY

HUSBAND CHARGED WITH MURDER

A suggestion that a husband was overcome by the shock of seeing for the first time the disfigurement of his wife, who was said to have once been a beautiful woman, was made at West London when Edward Lloyd, aged 35, a miner, of Penybryn-terrace, Penrhyn-ber, near Abernethy, Glamorgan, was charged with murdering her.

It was stated at a previous hearing that Mrs. Lloyd went from Wales last October to the Hammer-smith Hospital, Shepherd's Bush, W., where she was operated on by Sir Harold Gillies, the plastic surgeon. She had a facial skin disease, and several operations were performed.

The husband saw her for the first time on May 16, and it was alleged that as he sat by her bed he cut her throat.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury, the pathologist, stated that the dead woman had a tube of skin stretching from the left cheek to the left shoulder, a built on nose, a false lip, and a good deal of scarring.

In reply to Mr. Daniel Hopkins, who defended Sir Bernard said that anyone who had known the woman and who saw her for the first time in that state of deformity would receive a great shock. It was a marvellous operation.

NEW TARIFFS YIELD

£7,541,000 SINCE THEIR APPLICATION

Major Elliot, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, states that the revenue derived up to June 30 from the Import Duties Act, the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Act, and the Horticultural Products Emergency Customs Duties Act was £7,541,000, £1,341,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

A.O.F.C. QUOTATIONS FOR YESTERDAY

New York, Aug. 18.

Dow Jones averages: Aug. 17. Aug. 18.

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| 30 Industrials | 67.50 | 67.93 |
| 20 Rails | 28.76 | 30.32 |
| 20 Utilities | 29.35 | 29.95 |

The market gives the impression that, while profit-taking has been substantial in some stocks like American Can, U.S. Steel, Allied Chemical and Dye and Du Pont de Nemours, the proceeds have been shifted to the utility division and there are evidences of a general strong market position in the rail group. With an absence of important realising the market may be less active in the immediate future but its ability to resist selling indicates that a major reaction will not immediately develop.

| | Last Price | To-day's Price |
|----------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Air Reduction | \$53 1/2 | \$53 1/2 |
| Allied Chemical and Dye | 77 1/4 | 79 1/4 |
| American Can | 53 1/4 | 53 1/4 |
| American Telegraph and Telephone | 110 1/4 | 112 1/2 |
| American Tobacco | 77 1/2 | 78 |
| Auburn | 64 | 65 1/2 |
| Borden Company | 28 1/2 | 29 |
| Canadian Pacific | 13 | 13 1/2 |
| Consolidated Gas of New York | 56 1/4 | 58 |
| Drugs, Inc. | 40 1/4 | 41 1/4 |
| Du Pont de Nemours | 35 1/4 | 35 |
| Eastman Kodak | 51 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| General Electric | 18 | 18 1/2 |
| General Motors | 28 | 28 |
| International Harvester | 28 1/4 | 29 1/2 |
| International Tel. and Tel. | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Liggett and Myers | 56 | 57 |
| Loew's Inc. | 30 1/2 | 31 |
| Pacific Gas and Electric | 29 1/4 | 29 1/2 |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 16 | 17 |
| Radio Corporation | 37 | 37 1/2 |
| Sears Roebuck | 21 | 21 1/2 |
| Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey | 33 1/4 | 33 1/2 |
| Socoy - Vacuum Corp. | 11 1/2 | 11 |
| Union Carbide and Carbon | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| United Pacific | 68 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| United Aircraft and Transport | 15 | 16 1/4 |
| United States Steel | 40 1/2 | 41 1/2 |
| Westinghouse Electric and M. | 38 1/4 | 38 3/4 |

CZECH PREMIER AND MR. BATA

AIR DASH TO THE WORKS

Vienna, July 14. The departure of Mr. Udrzal, the Czechoslovakian Premier, by aeroplane from Prague for Zlin, Moravia, the headquarters of the Bata interests, directly he heard of the death of Mr. Thomas Bata, the shoe king, in an air crash yesterday morning, has stimulated rumours that the concern is financially unsound.

It will be recalled that soon after the shoe king's death a statement was issued from the Bata works declaring that the concern's affairs were in good order.

The explanation of the Premier's air dash, given to-day, is that his son, acting-manager of the rubber department at the Zlin works, intended flying with Mr. Bata yesterday, but remained behind at the last minute.

Mr. Udrzal feared that his son was also killed in the crash.

After returning to Prague, the Premier declared his confidence in the financial stability of Bata's.

Vienna financial circles are, however, sceptical, and it is believed that the Czechoslovakian Government is deeply involved in the affairs of the concern.

The funeral to-morrow at Zlin of the former shoe king will be attended by the entire Cabinet and 25,000 employees of the firm who are marching past the embalmed body to-night.

TURKEY'S MANY MONOPOLIES

DEPUTY ATTACKS STATE INTERVENTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13. The new bill proposing State control of sugar, coffee, and tea imports, has given rise in the Great National Assembly to some fierce criticism of the principles underlying the present conduct of affairs.

Halil Bey, for instance, who is one of the few "independent" deputies elected with the help of the Popular Party, argued that business in Turkey was declining because State monopolies had discouraged private initiative.

After saying that private property was regarded as sacred in Turkey, the minister, in his reply, denied the collectivist policy that is attributed to the Government, and insisted on the fact that the new monopoly is but a means to secure other countries into the

RADIO BROADCAST

EUROPEAN LECTURE FROM THE STUDIO

Broadcast by Z.H.W. on a wavelength of 355 metres. (846 K.C.s.).

5.7 p.m. Chinese programme.
7-10.30 p.m. European programme.
7 p.m. Stock Quotations, etc.
7.3-7.30 p.m. A Concert.

Guitar Solo—Gavota (Gomez).
Song—Humming (Salmon and del Negro).
Song—Softly Awake my Heart (From "Samson and Delilah")—Gail-Bianca.
Muriel Brunskill (Contralto) 33281.
Piano Solo—Allegretto in A Flat (From Moments Musicaux) (Schubert).
Edel Levenska 4890.
Song—Dusk in the Valley (Meredith and Lehmann).
Song—Bird Song at Eventide (Barrie and Coates).
Hubert Elsdell (Tenor) 4812.
Cello Solo—Air for G. Siring (Bach).
Cello Solo—Ave Maria (Faure).
Gilberto Greppa 5168.
7.30-8 p.m. From the Studio.
A Pianoforte Recital by Mrs. W. Kanis.
8 p.m. Local Time and Weather Report.

8.3-8.48 p.m. Variety.
Vocal Duet—Mr. Cinders—Fm. a One-Man Girl.
Binnie Hale and Bobby Howes.
Song—Mr. Cinders—Spread a Little Happiness.
Binnie Hale (Soprano) 5354.
Pianoforte Solo—My Heart Sings Still.
Pianoforte Solo—The Birth of the Blues.
Edythe Baker 9217.
Orchestra—How Dells—You're Blase.
Whitington Chorus from "How Dells".
run by the Ancient Society of Colliers.
Xoutia 4052.

Song—Cool River.
Turner Layton (Tenor) 4734.
Saxophone Solo—Scavenger.
Study Wiedebach 4076.
Humorous Monologue—Mr. Potter Visits Southend.
Gillie Potter 5667.
Pianoforte Solo—Sweet Nothings.
Pianoforte Solo—Jasmine.
Billy Mayerl 5671.

8.48-9.15 p.m. Oelets and Sen Shanties.
Oelets—Melody (Davies).
Oelets—Moonbeams and Shadows (Squire).
J.H. Squire Oelets Oelets 5629.
Sea Shanties—(a) Tom's Gown to Hilo (b) What Shall We do with the Drunken Sailor (c) Blow the Man Down (d) The Merchant Ship (arr. Terry and Shaw).
The League of Arts Choir 4593.
Oelets—Love's Old Sweet Song (Molloy).
Oelets—Poem (Fitch).
J.H. Squire Oelets Oelets 4799.
Sea Shanty—Shenandoah (arr. Carey).
Arthur Gordon (Tenor) 5666.

9.15-9.45 p.m. From the Studio.
A talk on "Radio" by Mr. Denis H. Hazell (Director of William Sykes Ltd., (Norbury and London).
9.45-10.1 p.m. Orchestral & Band Music.
Bag Ball (Brown).
Laughing Maracas (Collins).
Dorothy Somers Band 5038.
Millions D'Arlequin—Serenade (Prig).
St. Mel Vers Avautant des Altes (Hahn).
Jean Lensen and His Orchestra 5578.
Nails (Ladies).
Band of The Royal Air Force 5166.

10.3-10.27 p.m. Scottish Selections.
Song—(a) Gile Me He's my Ain (arr. Inglis).
Margaret F. Stewart (Soprano) 4768.
Band—Scottish March.
Joy, Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards.
conducted by Capt. Miller 4722.
Song—You Alone O' Me (O'Reilly and Sanderson).
Malcolm McEachern (Hues) 4856.
Band—Reminiscences of Scotland (Arr. Godfrey).
Highland Military Band 9121.

Song—Up in The Morning Early (Hamilton Mackenzie).
Margaret Stewart (Soprano) 5665.
Song—The "Bo's" Awa'.
Alex. Carmichael (Baritone) 4759.
10.27 p.m. Rugby Mid-Day Press News.

10.30 p.m. Close Down.
All Columbia Records in the above European programmes are kindly supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Company.

KZRM PROGRAMME.

To-day's Broadcast from the Manila Station: 6.00 p.m. Studio Music.
6.00 p.m. Request Piano Selections—Johnny Harris.
6.15 p.m. Spanish International Period.
6.30 p.m. English International Period.
7.00 p.m. Dinner Music—Hay View Hotel Orchestra.

7.30 p.m. Spanish Programme.
7.45 p.m. Recitations by Charles P. Lindley.
8.00 p.m. Central Electric Program.
8.30 p.m. RCA Victor Show Programme—Hokandia Enterprises—directed by J. S. Arbuckle.
9.00 p.m. Dance Music.
10.30 p.m. Close down.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

CRAIGENGOWER WIN ANOTHER MATCH IN "C" DIVISION

Playing at the Craigengower C.C. on Wednesday, the club's "C" team beat the University by 5 1/2 games to 3 1/2, to give them their thirteenth point in twelve matches.

The scores were: Kitchell and Howard (Craigengower) beat P. L. Tan and H. H. Zai 6-3; beat L. de Silva and L. Oppenheim 6-3; beat Salony and P. P. Kho 6-3.

Reed and Mok (Craigengower) drew with Tan and Zai 6-6; beat Silva and Oppenheim 7-5; beat Salony and Kho 6-4.

Brondbridge and Lee (Craigengower) lost to Tan and Zai 2-6; lost to Silva and Oppenheim 4-6; lost to Salony and Kho 2-6.

K.C.C. Wind Up.

The Kowloon Cricket Club "C" Division tennis league team wound up the season yesterday suffering a heavy defeat at the hands of the University, who displayed greatly improved form on that of the previous day when they failed against Craigengower.

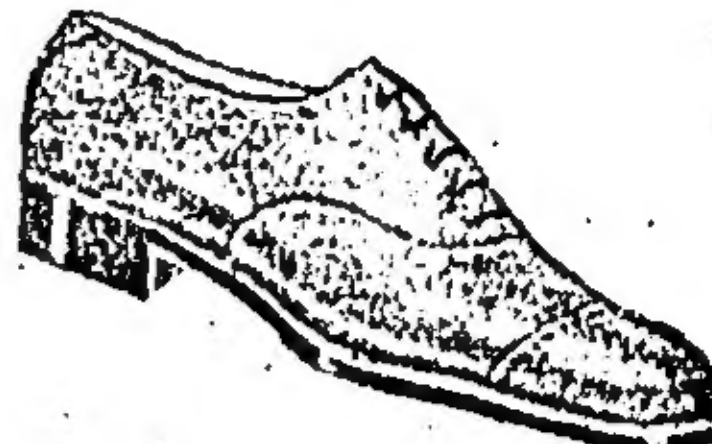
On the Kowloon courts they captured eight of the nine sets, being superior in every department. Scores: N. A. E. Mackay and Smith (K.C.C.) lost to L. A. de Silva and L. Oppenheim 1-6; lost to P. L. Tan and H. H. Zai 3-6; lost to Salony and P. P. Kho 2-6.

Capell and G. White (K.C.C.) lost to Silva and Oppenheim 2-6; beat Tan and Zai 6-4; lost to Salony and Kho 2-6.

Philpotts and F. E. Skinner (K.C.C.) lost to Silva and Oppenheim 2-6; lost to Tan and Zai 4-6; lost to

THE W. W. BRAND SHOE.

In addition to our celebrated "BECTIVE" & "KELTIC" FOOTWEAR, we have just received a big range in a new



Brand THE W. W. BRAND. These are in various shapes in Black or Brown Calf leathers, with or without a toe-cap, and are priced from \$19.50

It is also stocked in a heavy "ZUG" Golf Shoe

at \$23.50.

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SEE THE NEW—

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Novelties.

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Birthday Presents.

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"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC
COMPETITION

\$150.00 CASH PRIZES

First Prize \$60.00
Second Prize \$40.00
Third Prize \$20.00
Three Consolation Prizes \$10.00 Each

In addition to the Cash Prizes The Eastman Kodak Company offer a Special Prize which will be known as the—

EASTMAN KODAK
PRIZE.

A 1932 Model Kodak 616 with f.6.3 Anastigmat Lens, which will be awarded for the

BEST STORY TELLING PICTURE.

SECTION FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Messrs. Waibel & Co. ("Defag") offer six "AGFA" box cameras to be competed for by school-children. These will be awarded to best six pictures in this class.

Bathing Scenes, Picnic Illustrations, Local Beauty Spots, Typical Chinese Studies, etc. All photographs must be of subjects taken in the Colony.

Photographs may be submitted forthwith, and it is intended to reproduce selected pictures in the *Telegraph* Pictorial Supplement as from the first Saturday in July. The Competition will close on August 31st, 1932.

The following rules will govern the Competition:—

- 1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- 2.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs submitted up to August 31st, 1932. In the event of equal merit, any or all of the prizes will be divided accordingly. The decision of the Judges shall be final.
- 3.—The right to publish any or all of the entries in the *Telegraph* Pictorial Supplement is reserved.
- 4.—Photographs which have been already entered in local competitions will be ineligible.
- 5.—No photographs will be returned.
- 6.—Photographs, preferably in black and white, must be addressed to the Editor and must bear on back the name and address of competitor.
- 7.—No correspondence will be entered into in connexion with the Competition.
- 8.—The six "Agfa" cameras donated by Messrs. Waibel & Co. ("Defag") may only be competed for by local school-children. Each entry in this section must bear the name of the competitor together with that of his or her school.

THAT "SNAP" MAY WIN \$60.00!

RIDER MAIN DEBATE

(Continued from Page 2).

Sir Henry May Quoted.

On the occasion of the first reading of the Bill to provide for the institution of the system, the then Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. F. H. (afterwards Sir Henry) May made these important observations: "The rider-main system can be equally well adapted to the prevention of waste, and it is for that purpose that it is now sought to be introduced—for the prevention of waste. It is simply, if I may so describe it in a few short words, a system of huge meters for blocks of buildings instead of separate meters for separate houses. The principle of the Bill was carefully considered by both Mr. Chadwick and Professor Simpson. It has been adopted and endorsed by both these experts... I repeat again the object of the Bill, the object we all have before us, is the prevention of waste. The experts, especially Mr. Chadwick, are of opinion that the waste could be stopped by this system, the Government are strongly of that opinion, and our local advisers here are also of the same opinion."

At a subsequent meeting of the Council, the Attorney-General, the Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, said: "The reasons why the Government introduced this Bill are that on further consideration it has appeared that all the objects aimed at by the Bill of 1902, principal among which is the supply of a sufficient quantity of water to the town of Victoria with the least possible waste, may be effected without incurring the hardships which the Bill of 1902 would be inevitably inflicting on a certain section of the community using water." Rider-mains are a means by which the supply of water can be regulated to blocks of houses as effectively as it can be by meters in the case of single houses."

Original Object.

From these quotations from Hansard it is clear that the principal object of the rider-main system was to detect and prevent waste. That object was iterated and reiterated by the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General of that day. After 26 years' operation no evidence has been adduced to prove that the system has failed of that object. It stands to reason that a system which is subject, as the rider-main system is, to severe restrictions for long periods at a time, almost annually, cannot but conserve materially our water supply.

It is very well to say, as it has been said by some, that there is bound to be waste in a system which supplies water free, for people are apt to be careless in the use of a thing for which they have not to pay. The matter is too important to the tens of thousands of the poorer classes for it to be disposed of with a time-worn dictum. Incontrovertible facts are necessary.

On Wrong Premises.

What are the facts that the Government has produced? To strengthen his assertion that the rider-main system was wasteful, the Hon. Colonial Secretary informed us that a comparison had been made by the Government of the water consumption on the Island and in Kowloon, which revealed the fact that the former was consistently some 30% higher per head; and he went on to say that "this comparison made it impossible to avoid the further conclusion that the rider-main system could not be absolved from the charge of wastefulness."

We say that that conclusion is founded on wrong premises. It has been pointed out to us that in making the comparison, the Government did not take into account the considerable quantity of water supplied by Hongkong to the large number of Kowloon residents who come over here daily during business hours to pursue their vocations, as well as to the even larger number of visitors from the New Territories and Cheung Chau, from Canton and Macao and from other adjacent ports.

Government's Figures.

However, we do not entirely rely upon this fact, important though it is, to show the unfairness of the comparison. The Government itself has only a few days ago, and unintentionally, furnished an argument in refutation of its own inference. In last week's Press were published the figures of the Colony's water supply for the month of July. These figures show that the consumption in the city and Hill District during the month of July was 344.33 million gallons; and this, on an estimated population of 385,000, works out at 29 gallons per head per day. The consumption in Kowloon was 177 million gallons, which works out at 18.9 gallons per head per day, on an estimated population of 302,200.

Hongkong Consumption.

Hongkong is considerably higher—about 53 per cent higher—than that in Kowloon; but how are we to account for this vast difference? Whatever the causes, the rider-mains were not one of them, for during the whole of July they were completely closed! This, then, demolishes the point, of which the Government and others have made so much, that the higher consumption on the Island should be laid at the door of the rider-main users.

Now, the Government is proposing to replace the rider-main system with the principle of compulsory meterage, a principle the economical quality of which has by no means been demonstrated. It may not be known to some honourable members that in 1928 the Government contemplated a similar change, with only this difference, that water was to be charged for from the first gallon consumed.

At a meeting of leading and representative members of the Chinese community, numbering about 40, convened by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and held in his office on the 22nd June, 1923, the question was exhaustively discussed.

Meters Not Economical.

In order to justify the proposal of the Government to make a change from the first gallon used, the Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs informed the meeting that certain test meterings made in the year 1921-22 in six houses chosen at random, had revealed considerable waste. This test conclusively proves that metering does not conduce to economy. It was submitted by several speakers at the meeting that it was exceedingly difficult for employers to control effectively their servants in the use of water, and that servants were more inclined to be extravagant when they did not have to carry the water from the street themselves.

Here, I may draw attention to an important remark of Mr. Osbert Chadwick, the expert sent out by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to study and report on the water problem of the Colony in 1902. That remark is contained in para. 21 of Sessional Paper No. 4 and is this: "I maintain that the meter system is the only system of rating which is thoroughly efficient and equitable." It is significant that Mr. Chadwick used the word "rating," and did not say that the meter system was the most economical.

The proceedings of the meeting of the 22nd June, 1923, were reported to the Governor of that time, Sir Edward Stubbs; and a few days later the Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. G. M. (now Sir) Marchison) Fletcher informed the Hon. Sir Shouson Chow and me that the proposal would be dropped, and that he advised the people in the rider-main districts to apply for meters which would be freely granted.

Meters Increasing.

We thought at the time that, by following the Government's advice, the matter would end there. That that advice has been largely followed can be seen in the steadily increasing number of meters that have been applied for and installed since 1923. At this very moment, according to the reply given by the Hon. Director of Public Works to my question put at the meeting of this Council on the 4th August, 2,109 meters have been applied for but not yet installed in the rider-main districts. But for the difficulties which the people have, until quite recently, experienced in obtaining meters—a fact borne out by the 2,100 applications still awaiting attention—more applications would have been made for them.

Now the Government has revived the question—in fact, has actually taken some action, without having produced more arguments to justify it, except that the large number of meters that have been applied for in recent years has made it necessary to make the change, for, according to the Hon. Colonial Secretary, "each new meter tended to destroy the balance of the 1906 arrangement." It would seem from this that the adoption of the advice of the Government of 1923 is now having an opposite effect to what was intended.

Mr. Chadwick's Views.

The views of the present Government on this important question are also at variance with those of Mr. Osbert Chadwick. In paragraph 20 of Sessional Paper No. 4 certain remarks of Mr. Chadwick on the rider-main system are quoted. They are these: "Its effect will be threefold. Firstly, it will mitigate the evils of the intermittent system; and, secondly, it will be a permanent improvement, inasmuch as it will facilitate the detection of waste. Thirdly, it will greatly facilitate the voluntary introduction of meters." These remarks, and the debates in Hansard of 1908, give us the impression, if not conviction, that the rider-main system which was to be a "permanent" arrangement, was to be allowed to abolish itself by the gradual installation of meters.

Many people in the rider-main

apply for them, because they find the meter system so much more convenient than the rider-main system which is subject to periodical restrictions, entailing much hardship on the poor.

From the point of view of minimising the hardship, the proposal of the Government has everything to recommend it; but the poor themselves desire no change. What is the reason? Thousands of the residents in the rider-main districts are of the working class who cannot afford to pay any charge for excess consumption of water when they find it already difficult to eke out a bare existence.

A Hard Fact.

This is a hard fact which cannot be ignored. It is true that many people of this class have moved over to the Kowloon Peninsula which has no rider-mains; but those who have chosen to remain or to move into the rider-main districts, must have good reasons for so doing. Those reasons are that they have to be near their work or that they cannot afford the expense of a metered supply. Thus by the necessity of economic pressure these people have perforce to submit to the periodical inconvenience and hardship of having to obtain water from the street-fountains, with the consoling thought that they would have a direct house-supply for at least part of the year.

Several men have put to me what seemed to them a pertinent question. They solemnly asked: "Kowloon has no rider-mains; why should Hongkong have them?" I offered them a counter-query. "Because Smith has not a house, should Jones, who has one to which he has a perfect title, be deprived of it?" Further arguments are unnecessary.

Government "Bargain."

I have also heard it contended that, at any rate, the people have had their money's worth in the use of the rider-mains for 26 years, having paid only \$222,000 for laying the mains, and not having been called upon by the Government to pay for their maintenance. It should be pointed out that the question of upkeep never formed part of the scheme, for at a meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 17th September, 1903, the Hon. Colonial Secretary said that after the first cost was paid by the owners "there would be no further charge to them for the supervision and maintenance of the rider-mains which would be included in the general expenditure of the Colony."

In regard to the free use of water for 26 years, it should be remembered that against this privilege are offset the hardship and inconvenience which the people have had to undergo, almost annually, during that same period by reason of restrictions of varying severity having been imposed on them, and the amount of water which such restrictions have saved to the general public.

Many Protests.

For the various reasons I have given, the people in the rider-main districts cannot see the necessity or justice of the Government's proposal. We have received strong representations, urging the retention of the system, from various institutions, including the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, the Hongkong and Kowloon Property Owners' Association, the Sugar Merchants' Association, the Chinese Medical Association, the Po Yick Commercial Association, the Chao Chow Residents' Association, the Ling Tung Association and the Hongkong Coolies' Guild, as well as from hundreds of individuals.

In addition to these we have received from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce a letter addressed to them in the name of the Kai-long, which bears several hundred chops of firms and shops. Never in our comparatively long careers as public men have we received so many letters, couched in such strong terms on any one subject.

It is maintained by many that the rider-main system was introduced in the nature of a bargain between the Government and the people, for the people had to pay the cost of laying the mains with the consent of the Government. Now, one party to that bargain desires to abrogate it and has, by its action, practically abrogated it, while the other prefers the bargain to stand.

"Consult the People."

I readily accept the Government's explanation that Sir Cecil Clementi's undertaking not to abolish the system without giving this Council an opportunity to discuss the question, was overlooked. Still, it is very unfortunate that in a matter of such importance to the people, the Government should have begun the work of abolition without giving the people any warning. It seems to us to be immaterial whether an undertaking to give an opportunity to the public to dis-

The present Government should have consulted the people before taking any action, as the Administration of 1923 did.

Great Dis-satisfaction.

The Government, by its action in fixing meters to some of the rider-mains, has made it, to use the Hon. Colonial Secretary's words, "no longer possible to bring the sections concerned into use on the rider-main principle." There are some 2,600 houses affected in this way. It means that the occupants of these 2,600 houses, computed roughly at over 10,000 souls, have still to take water from the street-fountains when our reservoirs are full to overflowing, and when the other unmetered houses in the rider-main districts have had a direct supply restored to them since the 2nd August.

This precipitate action of the Government, with its attendant effects, is causing great dissatisfaction to the people directly concerned. We have received numerous letters of protest, which ask that the disconnected houses be accorded the same treatment as are the other more fortunate houses in the rider-main districts. We consider the protest justified, and the request only natural.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary in his speech said that "the transition was too far advanced for any calling back now, and there was nothing for it but to complete the installation of the meterage system." From this remark it is apparent that the Government has made up its mind to go on with its scheme, whatever the merits of the people's case. The discussion now being permitted to us is, it would seem, permitted merely for the purpose of fulfilling a forgotten promise—as a matter of form.

The Time Question.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary also said that even at the time of Sir Cecil Clementi's promise, "the conclusion was foregone and the discussion could hardly have been more than a facing of the facts and an explanation." A reference to page 232 of Hansard of 1929 shows that when Sir Cecil gave his promise, he added those all-important words: "It will, of course, be impossible to discard the rider-main system until there is an assured supply of water available both on the island and on the mainland throughout the year." From this very definite expression of opinion of Sir Cecil Clementi it is clear that whatever might have been the contemplated policy of the Government at the time, it certainly could not have been its intention to abolish the rider-mains before "an assured supply of water is available both on the island and on the mainland throughout the year."

We are far from this happy state of things at present; and so it would not be unreasonable to ask the Government to accept Sir Cecil Clementi's view.

Principle Accepted.

But after anxious and careful consideration of all aspects of the problem, we have decided to accept the principle of the resolution, but to ask that it may not be carried into effect for 2 years, from this date. We realise that sooner or later the system has to go, not because it is wasteful or because universal meterage would conduce to economy—both of which we do not admit—but because a uniform system of water supply for all parts of the Colony has much to recommend it, and because the present intention of the Government will tend to accelerate applications for meters, thus gradually obliterating the rider-main system without undue haste or unnecessary compulsion.

Two-Year Respite.

The reason for our request for a two-year respite is that, in our view, the people should not be forced out of what, after all, is some sort of contract entered into between them and the Government, especially at the present time, when "an assured supply of water is not available throughout the year," when it is not really a case of stopping waste, when the rider-mains are still quite serviceable, and when, as we have it from Your Excellency, the proposed change is not a matter of revenue.

Our suggestion is in accord with Mr. Chadwick's idea that the rider-main system should be allowed to abolish itself by the gradual installation of meters. That this object has to a large extent been fulfilled can be seen from the fact that while 831 meters were installed in the City of Victoria in 1906, the number went up to 5,329 in 1931; and there are now 2,100 applications awaiting attention.

Effect of Respite.

It is most likely that the object would be completely attained in the course of the next two years, for there are now only 5,600 unmetered houses in the rider-main districts, and this number will be reduced to 3,600 after the wants of the 2,100 houses have been supplied.

have been made for meters but for the difficulties and delay experienced by the people in obtaining them in the past. By the gradual and natural process suggested by us the number of unmetered houses in the rider-main districts should, by the end of 1934, be so reduced that abolition would be attended with no difficulty.

The Motion.

To give effect to our request, I beg now to move the following amendment to the original resolution:

"That in the opinion of this Council the time has come for the Colony to decide upon the abandonment, on the expiration of two years from this date, of the principle of the rider-main system, substituting therefor the principle of compulsory meterage to all house supplies to which the alternative shall be a free supply from street-fountains."

We have not forgotten that this amendment, if approved, would necessitate the restoration of the 2,600 disconnected houses to the rider-mains, and the removal of about 600 meters from these mains and connecting them to the principal mains, entailing some expense and trouble. But there is another side of the picture which should be kept more prominently before the public than it has been. It is that the rider-mains which were originally paid for by the people would, when the system is abolished, be utilised by the Government for the purpose of connecting meters to them.

Without these mains, the Government would have either to connect the meters to the principal mains, necessitating the cutting up of roads—a thing which the Government desires so much to avoid—or to construct new subsidiary mains for the purpose. Thus the rider-mains originally laid at the expense of the people, would be the means of saving considerable expenditure to the public.

Act of Equity.

We therefore express the earnest hope that Your Excellency will accept our amendment, not only as the best and most reasonable compromise in the circumstance, but also as an act of equity demanded by the occasion and in harmony with the traditional policy of the Government to accord to all communities considerations and justice. (Applause).

MR. TSO'S SUPPORT.

Plea for the System to Abolish Itself.

UNFORTUNATE POSITION.

The Hon. Mr. S. W. Tao: I rise to second the amendment proposed by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall, Senior Chinese Member of Council, to the motion before us to-day.

The amendment just proposed by my Honourable colleague is not at variance with the motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary in principle, but merely asks to allow the rider main system to abolish itself, in two years' time by the gradual installation of meters, which my Chinese colleagues and I consider, is the best mode of attaining the object, which the Government desires to effect, without causing the hardship and inconvenience to the people living in the rider main districts which immediate abolition would.

Unfortunate Position.

It is very unfortunate that the Government did not take the Chinese community into its confidence when it decided to abolish the rider main system in February last and took steps to disconnect certain houses from the rider main.

If the Government had prepared a scheme beforehand showing the manner in which the Government proposed to convert the rider main system into a universal meterage system and let the Chinese go thoroughly into the matter, no doubt a *modus operandi* would have been found satisfactory to the Chinese who are chiefly concerned. As it is, the Chinese did not know what the Government had done or proposed to do until the subject was brought before the Council at its last Meeting and are consequently much concerned.

More Proof Wanted.

The Hon. Dr. Kotewall in his speech has fully and clearly stated the Chinese views on the subject. I do not propose therefore to adduce further arguments against the assumption that the rider main system is wasteful or that the meter system can prevent waste of water. But if the rider main system is a wasteful system, the Government can surely produce better proof than it has done. For so far I know the system of water supply in this Colony is served by two means: metered or unmetered. The quantity of water supplied by meters either for domestic use or for trade purposes is known, and the balance of consumption must have been consumed by the rider main or by other means.

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RIDEN MAIN DEBATE

(Continued from Page 8.)

Inaccurate Figures.

With regard to the monthly reports issued by the Water Authorities of the total water consumption in Hongkong and in Kowloon and of the quantity of water consumed per head per day, I find that the consumption per head per day is calculated on an estimated population much lower than that given by the Census. According to Paragraph 29 of Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1932, the population of the Colony, excluding the New Territories, is estimated at 750,846, while the population estimated for the purposes of calculating the water consumption per head per day is on the average, 681,377.

I made this out from the water consumption reports issued by the Water Authorities from January up to August 1932, that is, for 8 months. It means a difference of about 69,509 persons in the population estimated by the Census and that estimated by the Water Authorities and it makes a great difference in the computation of consumption of water per head per day.

Under-Estimated.

I mention this because by looking at the water consumption report one may be led to think that a good deal of water has been wasted. But as a matter of fact the high rate of consumption per head per day was due to an under-estimate of the population.

I trust therefore that the Government will see its way of conceding this request of the Chinese Community by agreeing to this amendment.

Hon. Mr. Chau's Support.

Hon. Mr. T. N. Chau: As the motion now before Council is one which I think principally affects the interests of the Chinese community, or I should perhaps say the interests of the poorer classes of the community, I feel I would be failing in my duty if I did not venture to signify my entire agreement with the amendment introduced by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall.

My senior Chinese colleague has, to my mind, made out a very strong case on behalf of our constituents, and as he and the Hon. Dr. Tao have dealt so very fully with all the aspects of this difficult problem, I do not think there is much that I can usefully add.

Wrong Comparison.

However, in support of my senior colleague's contention, in refutation of the allegation made by the Hon. Colonial Secretary that the average daily consumption of water on the island is about 30% higher than that on the mainland, I would like to point out also that the Hon. Colonial Secretary when making the comparison, had omitted to take into consideration the important fact that the whole peak district uses the water supply for flushing purposes, and I am inclined to think that the amount of consumption in that direction must be somewhat considerable.

That the rider main system will have to go one day, I think we are all of one mind; what we differ on is only the question of time for its abandonment, and in view of the convincing arguments advanced by my two senior Chinese colleagues, all of which I strongly endorse, I submit that the two years' extension asked for is not at all unreasonable, and which I hope will be conceded to.

With these few remarks, Sir, I beg to support the Hon. Dr. Kotewall's amendment.

GOVERNMENT STAND.

Tribute to Mr. Kotewall's Research Work.

AGAINST AMENDMENT.

The Colonial Secretary: The provisional acceptance by the Chinese Members of the principle of the abolition of the rider main system might well make it unnecessary for me to make any further reference to the arguments brought forward by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall in the earlier parts of his speech for the retention of the system.

It would be necessary only to deal with the possibility of postponing action for the abolition of the system for two years, but I would not like to pass over the earlier parts of the speech without a tribute to the extreme care and laborious research which has been revealed and further to the labour of collecting and of representing so fully the views of all sections of the Chinese community.

These views are so minutely set out that a justifiable inference is that there can be little if anything more to be said upon his side of the question.

Government's Challenge.

At the same time the Government is not prepared to let the implications of the statements in support of the rider main system go entirely unchallenged and it would be an error to allow it to appear on record that the Government accepted the interpretations put by Dr. Kotewall on various phases of

For instance the whole of the quotations dealing with the possibility of preventing waste through the rider main system turned on the supply of a master meter to each section. Such master meters never were in fact installed and it is very doubtful whether they could have been installed with success.

It is only necessary to consider the feelings of the residents in any one section who were all cut off because there had been waste by some one or other of them; the only course that would have been open had waste been proved.

Not a Bargain.

Further again it is wrong I submit to consider the institution of the rider main system as a bargain in the way that the Senior Chinese Unofficial member interprets it. It was a compromise and an experiment, and it was a bargain in that the Chinese community paid for the original rider main system when the Government was not prepared to pay for the installation, by way of trying out its value, but there was not and could not be a bargain in the sense that the terms were unalterable.

A fairer view and I submit the correct view is that the experiment has been tried out and the purchasers have received at least full value for the whole of their expenditure. We must not again forget that the abolition of the rider mains has been necessitated very largely by the pressure of the Chinese themselves for the installation of meters.

Since the date in 1903 to which Dr. Kotewall refers the decision to grant meters freely to all applicants has been the primary cause of the existing condition of things, which inevitably leads to a complete abolition of the system as a whole.

"Rubbing It In."

I have already in moving the resolution apologised for the action of the Government in overlooking Sir Cecil Clementi's promise to allow an opportunity for a full discussion in Council before the rider main system was abolished. Dr. Kotewall is at pains to impress its offence upon the Government but it can be confidently stated that Sir Cecil Clementi himself would have had no hesitation in agreeing that the abolition of the system as a whole was already necessary provided he was in possession of the information which we have to-day.

That information was not available in 1929 and in fact conditions which altered the whole aspect of the case had their origin no earlier than this year. Sir Cecil also stated that it would be impossible to discard the system until there was a full supply of water on the Island or the Mainland. There again I doubt whether we are justified in pinning him to a literal interpretation of his words. If taken too literally it might mean waiting indefinitely for the experience of Hongkong has shown that growth of population usually outstrips any increase in the water supply.

Confusion Or

The full supply contemplated is now much nearer and may be regarded as a certainty in a few years' time. We have the choice between continuing and perhaps making even more confused the rather confused state of things which now exists and beginning to right it only after Shing Mun is complete or else of deliberately continuing a reasonable system which has already had its foundations laid and having it completed by the time that Shing Mun can give us more water. The Government has no hesitation in choosing the latter course and in believing that it is in the best interests of the community rich and poor alike.

In passing, it may well occasion surprise that a system which is subject as Dr. Kotewall admits to severe restrictions for long periods at a time should be preferred to the proposed system which provides a much more equitable distribution throughout the Colony and at the same time may confidently be expected when completed to reduce the necessity for restriction at all.

Further discussion on the wastefulness of the rider main system is I fear unprofitable for in the absence of the meters of which I have already spoken there is no satisfactory method of comparison. I must however accept the views of our water authorities whose general experience convinces them firmly that the system is wasteful of water.

"Unwise to Accept."

It is gratifying to learn that the Chinese Unofficial Members are after all prepared to accept the principle of the resolution and it only remains to discuss the two years delay for which they apply. In the view of the Government it would be unwise to accept this suggestion.

The position at the moment is confessedly confused and should be righted with the least possible delay. To allow it to drift in the manner implied would mean that the confusion would become worse, for the whole of two years there would be no orderly scheme for abolishing the rider main system and differences between those with meters and those without on any section would be accentuated and

the work of the water department which must necessarily be exceedingly heavy for sometime to come would remain infinitely more difficult as it would be impossible to organize it.

Compromise.

The Government therefore regrets that it cannot accept the amendment proposed by the Senior Chinese Unofficial Member. The Government however readily accepts that part of the amendment moved by the Senior Unofficial Member which deals with the payment by the Government of the cost of installing meters and of connecting them in all rider main districts.

We must be guarded against the view that this payment is anything in the nature of a right conceded but the Government is anxious that the important change now contemplated should be made with the least possible friction. If this payment would tend to reduce such friction the Government is prepared to go to this Council in due course and to ask for a vote for the necessary funds.

Amendment Accepted.

The amendment moved by the Senior Unofficial Member is largely an elaboration of the Government's own resolution as explained in the speech introducing it at the last meeting and as such can be readily accepted. The addition of that Government should pay for the new connections, being also accepted, the whole amendment may well stand in the place of the Government's original resolution if the Council so desires.

DIVISION TAKEN.

Chinese Members' Motion Defeated.

MR. KOTEWALL'S VIEWS.

The Officer Administering the Government: The amendment before the House is the amendment proposed by the Senior Unofficial Chinese Member—"That in the opinion of this Council, the time has come for the Colony to decide upon the abandonment at the expiration of two years from this date, of the principle of the rider-main system, substituting therefore the principle of compulsory meterage to all house supplies to which the alternative shall be a free supply from street fountains."

The Officer Administering the Government called for a vote but Mr. Kotewall demanded a division. The division was taken and resulted in the defeat of the motion by 13 to three. Details of the voting are:—

Noes:—The Officer Administering the Government, the Attorney General, The Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the General Officer Commanding, The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Director of Public Works, the Inspector General of Police, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Sir Henry Pollock, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. W. H. Bell.

Ayes:—Mr. R. H. Kotewall, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. T. N. Chau.

The Officer Administering the Government: The motion now before the Council is that proposed by the Senior Unofficial Member. Has any member anything to say?

Concessions Wanted.

Mr. Kotewall: With Your Excellency's permission, I should like to say that the Chinese members of this Council have been requested by those directly concerned to ask the Government for certain concessions in the event of their request for the retention of the rider-main system not being granted. These concessions are summarised as follows:—

(1) Cancellation of the 2% water rate now included in the 17% Assessed Taxes.
 (2) Lower rent for meters.
 (3) Reduced charges for excess consumption.

(4) Computation of the water allowance on the basis of 25 cents instead of 40 cents per unit of 1,000 gallons.

(5) Persons who have direct control over the use of water to be required to pay for excess consumption.

(6) Installation of one meter on each floor or every tenement house.

(7) Government to compel landlords to install meters within what are now the rider-main districts.

(8) Government to bear the cost of installing and connecting meters in the case of all unmetred houses in the rider-main districts, the meters themselves being paid for by the people in the form of rent as at present.

Reasons Given.

We have given those several matters our careful consideration, and have also discussed them with Your Excellency and with our European unofficial colleagues. We agree that it would be difficult for the Government to accede to the requests for cancelling the 2% water rate; for reducing the rent for meters and the charges for excess consumption of water; and for changing the basis for computing the water allowance, without having to find other sources of revenue.

(Continued on Page 11.)

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 D'Artagnan 11th Oct.
 A. Lebon 25th Oct.
 F. Roussel 8th Nov.
 G. Metzinger 22nd Nov.
 Angkor 6th Dec.
 * 20th Dec.
 Chenonceaux 3rd Jan.

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RIDEN MAIN DEBATE

(Continued from Page 10.)

to replace those which would be lost to the Government by these concessions.

The request that persons who have control over the use of water should be required to pay for excess consumption is, in our opinion, a matter that can best be settled between landlords and tenants.

Request not Pressed.

The request that permission should be given for a separate meter for each floor, has been practically disposed of by the Government announcement at the last meeting of this Council that although the Government could not undertake the work, it had no objection to individual owners installing such separate meters themselves. We do not press this request on the Government, but will endeavour to persuade both landlords and tenants of tenement houses to come to a satisfactory arrangement whereby the distribution of water passing through the Government meter in each house may be properly determined.

To compel landlords to install meters is a matter that is beset with many difficulties, as it concerns not only houses in the rider-main districts but also houses outside them, and it also affects existing unmetered houses as well as new houses that may be built in the future. While we have every sympathy for the poor who, without meters, would have to obtain their water solely from the street-fountains, we find ourselves unable to support the request, as we need more time to go further into the question. Meanwhile, we commend the request to the sympathetic consideration of the Government.

One Last Concession.

The last concession asked for is that the Government should bear the cost of installing and connecting the meters in the case of all unmetered houses in the rider-main districts. We are glad that this concession has been proposed by the Honourable senior unofficial member as representing all the European unofficials, and I desire to express our grateful thanks for having so readily consented to support this request from the Chinese, even though they were unable to support their other requests. I desire also to thank Your Excellency for the sympathetic manner in which you have received this proposal.

May I here say that, though we are grateful for the concession which the Hon. senior unofficial member proposes to make to us in his amendment to the original resolution, the three Chinese members will abstain from voting on it because it accepts the principle of immediate abolition of the rider-main system.

CONCESSION GIVEN.

Government to Bear Cost of Some Meters.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The Colonial Secretary: The Council has already been informed that the Government is prepared to bear the cost of installing and connecting meters in the case of all unmetered houses in the rider-main districts, provided that all applications from these districts are received by the Water Authority before the 31st October, 1932. There must obviously be some limit set in this matter and it is considered this date will allow ample margin for all those who desire to have meters to apply for them.

Difficult Question.

The first four concessions for which the Senior Chinese Member appeals are connected with the payments for water. This is an exceedingly difficult question as it has long been admitted that the payments made for water supplied do not by any means approach the cost of supplying it and we have been continually advised to re-arrange our method to make the water scheme of the Colony financially self-supporting.

Very much consideration and careful calculation will be necessary before we can arrange such a scheme satisfactorily and as it is not possible to attack it any-how else than comprehensively we must for the moment rest content with the known fact that we are all getting our water for a great deal less than it costs the Government to produce it.

Promise Given.

The Hon. member's speech however can properly be accepted as a recommendation that the whole matter should be early considered and a promise can fairly be given that such consideration will be undertaken as soon as the costs of completing the large new supplies now in contemplation are known. He must not however take it for granted that such re-arrangement when made will necessarily reduce the cost of water per gallon, although it will even the incidence of the payment.

The remaining three concessions for which a request is made are of a peculiar nature. It is difficult for instance to compel landlords to install meters in their houses. It would be reasonable to expect that the economic pressure as reflected in the rent would make them realise the desirability of such action and to that the Government must leave it for the time.

Trouble With Tenants.

The other concessions deal with the relations between the landlords and the tenants. It is admitted that tenants in this Colony are very difficult to handle from the Chinese landlords' point of view, but that is no reason for passing the difficulty on to the shoulders of the Government.

The Government can look only to the landlord and must leave him to arrange for the payment of excess consumption with those to whom he lets his premises, and so with the installation of meters on every floor of tenement houses the arrangement itself must be one between the landlord and his tenants.

It requires very little reflection to see that this large work must at the best wait for the Government to deal direct with all the separate tenants of this large city. It must be remembered that some 40,000 extra meters would be required to supply all the floors of the Colony.

Landlords to Blame?

The seventh concession asking the Government to compel landlords to install meters strengthens the impression that there are landlords who put difficulties in the way of supplying their tenants with this necessary fitting. If that is true it would appear to show a serious want of the sense of civic duty, and Government feels that it is justified in asking for more assistance than this from those who make a profit out of property in the Colony, in their efforts to improve the cleanliness and the health of the Colony generally.

COMMUNITY'S INTEREST.

Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern Winds Up the Debate.

The Officer Administering the Government: In view of the

Colonial Secretary's full explanation of the Government's position, I feel that there is little left for me to say. I would however emphasize the point that the Government believes the change to be in the best interests of the community as a whole. It will introduce a uniform method of distribution and payment equitable to all classes alike and whether it tends to prevent waste, as the Government hopes and believes, or whether it fails to do this, as the Honourable the Senior Chinese unofficial member believes, it will at least ensure that the premises at which water is wasted will be charged for such waste. This fact alone will, we believe, check the waste of water and in so far as it does not do so will tend to increase the revenue and very legitimately so.

The Honourable the Senior Chinese unofficial member is correct in assuming that the present change from a rider main system to a metered system is not, as he put it, a matter of revenue; its object is to obtain a more equitable and we hope less wasteful system of distribution. But I venture to remind Honourable Members that Sir Cecil Clementi, whose remarks have been so freely quoted, also foresaw that the time would come when the whole question of waterworks finance would have to be reconsidered, and said, "I cannot however hold out any hope to this Council, or to the Colony, that it will be possible to complete the very large and very expensive schemes for waterworks development, which are now under construction and in contemplation, without increasing the price paid by residents in this Colony for their water supply." (Hansard for 1929, page 232).

The Colonial Secretary has already alluded to this question of waterworks finance in his reply, and when the time arrives for the question to be taken up the fact that universal meterage has been introduced will greatly facilitate the consideration of the problem.

CAPITAL EMBARGO

NO CHANGE TO BE MADE FOR THE PRESENT

London, Aug. 18. Contrary to expectation in many quarters says the *Financial Times*, it is understood that no decision will be taken regarding the raising of the embargo on new capital issues until Mr. Neville Chamberlain returns from Ottawa. It adds that although the embargo remains in force, active steps will be taken to bring many securities bearing a high fixed rate of interest into line with the new credit status established by the war loan conversion.—*Reuter*.

STILL FIGHTING.

VOLUNTEERS MEET JAPANESE IN SOUTH MANCHURIA

Peiping, Aug. 18. Considerable fighting continues in various sectors of South Manchuria, between the Volunteers and Japanese troops. The Chinese admit several reverses and add they are now attacking again in the region of Chinchow with 12,000 men.—*Reuter's Morning Post Special*.

LEAP YEAR BRIDE

(Continued from Page 3.)

as it was. The really important event of the day was to be the evening meal. It would be the first she had ever cooked for Dan, the first in their own home. She thrilled at the thought!

Marketing would be the first step. Cherry washed her face and hands, dabbed on powder and then got into her coat and hat. Just in time she remembered she must have her key and went back for it.

The grocery store was a block away. Mentally Cherry checked over the list of things she must buy. It would have to be a large order. She wanted beefsteak for dinner, mushrooms to go with it and potatoes of course. Then there must be a salad. Stuffed celery would be nice and there was a recipe in the cookbook. For dessert strawberries and cream. So that the meal would be especially nice she wanted salted nuts and olives.

In the store she remembered she would need ever so many more things—rolls and butter and coffee. The young man who took the order was helpful. He reminded her to buy eggs, a bottle of milk and fruit for breakfast.

The purchases, set out on the counter, astounded Cherry. There were so many packages and they were so big.

"I'll carry them out to your car," the clerk offered.

"I'm sorry but I—I haven't a car."

"We can send them but we charge 10 cents for delivery service," Cherry nodded. She was counting out money to pay the bill. Three dollars and 65 cents. She dug out the last coin from the bottom of her purse and discovered there were only six pennies left.

"I guess I'd better take the things with me," she said hesitantly. The obliging clerk crowded the groceries into three big sacks. They filled both the girl's arms. Balancing the heavy load perilously Cherry set off down the street.

She had not gone a dozen yards when the sound of an automobile horn attracted her attention. Cherry turned to face Max Pearson at the wheel of a black roadster. He had pulled the car to the curb.

"Going to let me give you a lift, aren't you?" Pearson called as he stepped to the pavement. He was smiling.

(To be continued.)

SULTAN OF BRUNEI

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND TO COMPLETE EDUCATION

London, Aug. 18. The Sultan of Brunei arrived in England to-day aboard the P. and O. liner Rajputana, from Penang. He is to complete his education in England, and will stay at Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire.—*Reuter*.



CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The Steamship, "DOCTEUR PIERRE BENOIT" Arrived Hongkong on Monday, the 16th August, 1932. From DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & via SHANGHAI.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

All claims must be sent to the undersigned before the Thursday, the 25th August, 1932, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the consignees, and the Company's Surveyor Messrs—Goddard & Douglas at 10.00 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd August, 1932. Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1932.

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Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

All claims must be sent to the undersigned before the Friday, the 26th August, 1932, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the consignees, and the Company's Surveyor Messrs—Goddard & Douglas at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 23rd August, 1932. Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

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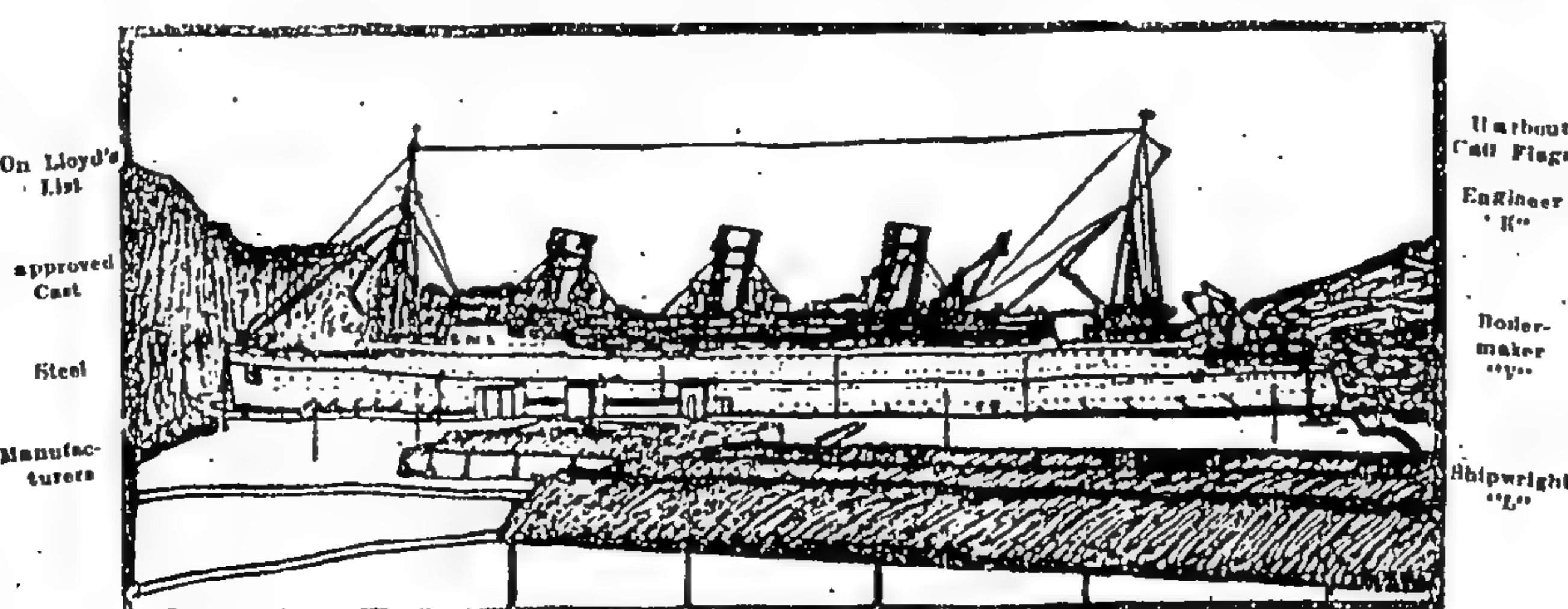
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| ISOMALI | 6,800 | 6th Sept. | S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama |
| SIRDHANA | 8,000 | 8th Sept. | Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| CARTHAGE | 14,000 | 8th Sept. | S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama |
| NAGOVA | — | 21st Sept. | S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| NALDERA | 16,000 | 22nd Sept. | S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |

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CHILD WELFARE CASE IN COURT.

MAN ACCUSED OF CRUELTY TO OWN OFFSPRING

A father's treatment of his elder son, an 11-year-old lad, was questioned in a case before Mr. Schofield at the Central Police Court yesterday afternoon. The man, Fan King-chung at 29, Village Road, was accused of cruelty, in that he inflicted excessive punishment on the boy, the instrument used being a feather duster.

Mr. J. D. Bush, Hon. Secretary of the Anti-Militarist Society, appearing as a witness in the proceedings, told the Court that about a week ago he received a call from Mrs. Fan, the wife of the defendant, at his office, and as a result of a complaint she made to him, he arranged with Mr. W. M. Thomson, of the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs, to accompany Inspector Fraser to the Village Road address. There the mother pointed out her two children, and, in the parlour taking the elder aside, she pulled up his trouser leg and exposed to view a swollen ankle and other injuries.

It appeared to him that the lad was cowed and was induced to speak only with difficulty.

Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defence, suggested that the cowed demeanour might have been nervousness before strangers and particularly before the European members of the visiting party.

Witness, replying to other questions, said that what he could see of the leg after it was exposed was covered with scars and bruises. Apart from what was told him by the lad, witness thought that such punishment was uncalled for and excessive for one of the lad's age.

Boy Questioned.

Fan Foo-keung, the lad in question, examined as a witness, told the Court that he had complained to his aunt of being underfed, but had not voiced the same complaint to his father, because he knew he would then be scolded for "eating too much."

The chastisement he received three days before coming into Court, was due, so he understood, to his helping himself to peanuts which had been bought by his younger brother. They usually had two or three meals a day on rice or congee, accompanied by meat scraps.

On other occasions he had been smacked by his father for forget-

CORRESPONDENCE.

Portuguese Slander Action Settled.

(To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—Our attention has been directed to the report of this action published in your issue of today. It is not true to say, so far as the defendant is concerned, that the husbands took up the fight on behalf of the wives. Our client was sued because it was alleged that he was responsible in law for his wife's torts.

At the close of the case for the defence and after legal argument, His Honour Justice Judge intimated that the submissions of the defence appeared to be good in law but that in his opinion it was a case for settlement. Mr. Rendall then tendered an apology on behalf of the defendant, saying that if certain words, not reported by you, had been used by the defendant's wife they would have been untrue and that the defendant's wife does not make and never has made any imputations against the moral character of the plaintiff's wife, which is and always has been beyond reproach. This apology was at once accepted by plaintiff's solicitor.

We shall be glad if you will correct your report in your next issue.

Ross & Co.

FLOOD HAVOC IN INTERIOR.

CHOLERA ADDS TO MISERY IN SHANSI

Peiping, Aug. 18.

Hundreds have been rendered homeless in Taiyuanfu, the Shansi capital, by floods. Seven hundred houses have completely collapsed and 2,000 partially.

Floods are also affecting other parts of the province and severe cholera is adding to the general misery.

More than 160 villages are affected with cholera which is rapidly spreading, and in one district alone, 2,500 people have succumbed.—*Reuter's Special.*

Fullness or for not being able to make out 477—was communicated to him over the telephone. The case was adjourned.

THE STRIKE THREAT.

REACTION SEEN IN COTTON QUOTATIONS

London, Aug. 18.

With profit taking resumed and the absence of fresh support, gill edged securities further relapsed. In some instances from three quarters to one per cent. Other sections of the stock exchange are also quieter.

The only market to show any animation was South African minings which were generally very firm on good development rumours.

Commodity markets, lacked fresh features. Liverpool cotton futures however, weakened owing to the labour situation in the textile industry. The danger of a strike in that industry appears to be growing owing to the determined attitude of both sides.

The Chairman of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association stated that the employees will not accept outside intervention in the question of the reinstatement of displaced operatives, which is one of the main issues of the dispute.

A member of the central board of the Northern Counties Textile Trade Federation, which embraces ten trades unions in the weaving section, said that the operatives were very determined.

In various centres the operatives are ceasing work in individual mills as a protest against wage reductions.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF A FRIEND OF C. H. SPURGEON

London, Aug. 18.

The death is reported of the Rev. W. Y. Fullerton.—*Reuter.*

The Rev. William Young Fullerton was the home secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society. He was born in Belfast in 1857, and from 1879 to 1893 was a missionary in association with the famous C. H. Spurgeon. He travelled considerably, visiting China in 1907, New Zealand and Australia, Canada, South Africa, and the United States. He was also a writer, among his books being an autobiography, a biography of Spurgeon and a Romance of Pitcairn Island.

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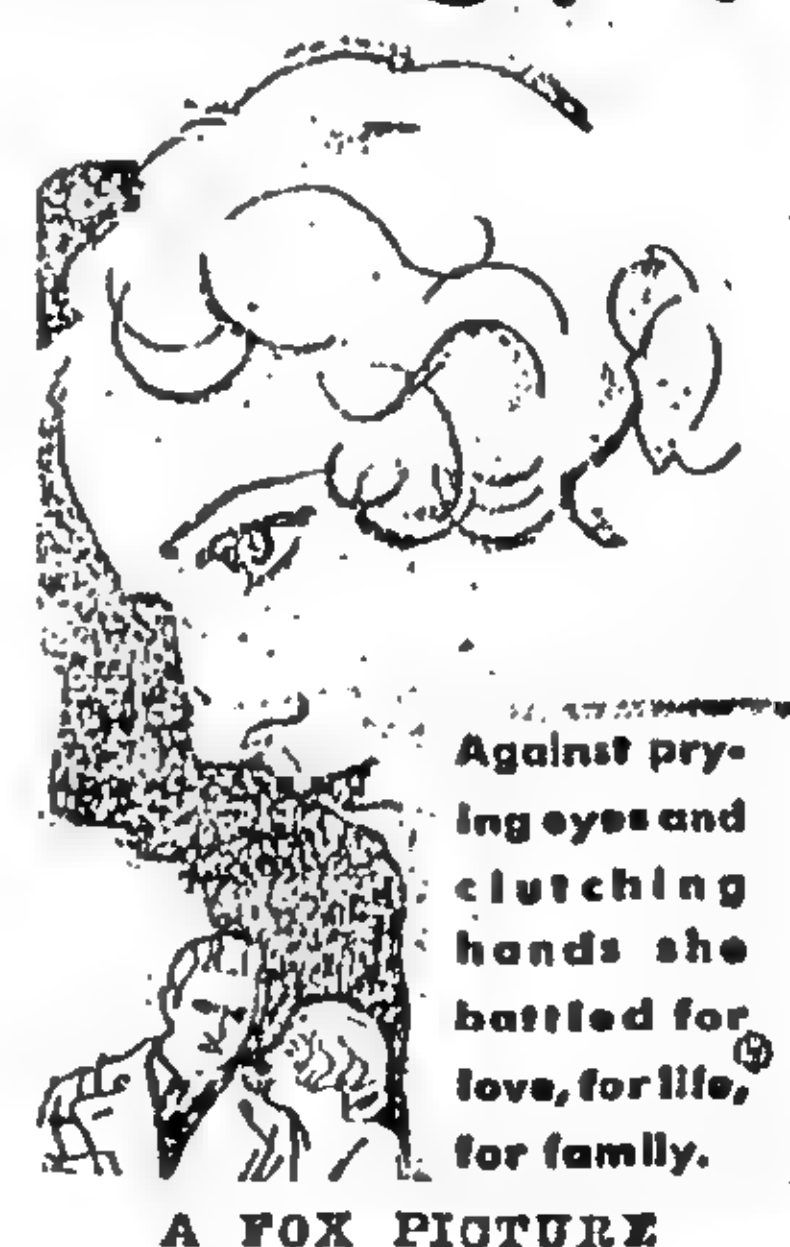


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..... After he found it was nicer to be home with a lot of loving to do; Than to roam with a lot of explaining to do

.....

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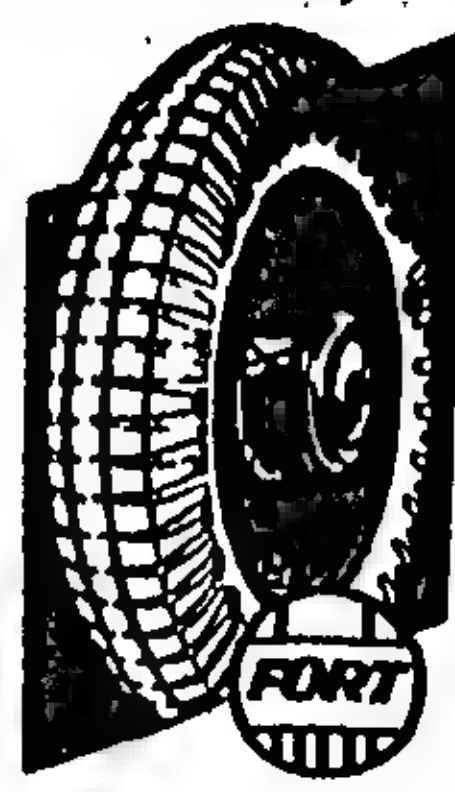
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JAPANESE LODGE STRONG BOYCOTT PROTEST

ACUTE SHANGHAI SITUATION

MAYOR'S VERBAL REPLY ON CONSCIENCES

WAR RUMOURS SPREAD AMONG POPULACE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SHANGHAI, AUG. 19.

THE JAPANESE AUTHORITIES IN SHANGHAI HAVE LODGED AN OFFICIAL PROTEST WITH MR. WU TEH-CHEN, THE MAYOR OF GREATER SHANGHAI, DEMANDING THAT STEPS BE TAKEN TO PUT AN END TO BOYCOTT ACTIVITIES.

It is reported that the Mayor has replied verbally that illegal activities will be suppressed, but it is impossible to control the consciences of Chinese merchants.

As a result of the high tension, rumours are current among the Chinese populace that a resumption of hostilities is probable soon.

The popular rumours are not supported in responsible quarters, but nevertheless the intensification of the anti-Japanese boycott and the resultant incidents are dominating the local political situation and there is no doubt that the situation is daily becoming more acute.

CHINESE BUSINESS-MEN CRITICISED

The North China Daily News in a leading article this morning refers to the "amazing folly of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in openly supporting the anti-Japanese boycott, gravely accentuating the difficulties of the situation."

The journal also emphatically disapproves of the "extraordinary proceedings of the Chinese Bar Association, which appears to have assumed the role of an anti-Japanese Association with a flagrant disregard for the decencies of the profession to which the members belong. They support a boycott which is championed by a group of terrorists."

The criticism of the Bar Association arises from the case in which Yung Wei-fan, now hailed by the Chinese as a hero for throwing bombs into several Japanese shops alleged to be selling Japanese goods, is charged with attempted murder and illegal possession of explosives.

BAIL GRANTED.

At the hearing on Tuesday, bail was granted by the Judge, despite the protests of Mr. S. M. Kum, acting Municipal Advocate and Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate.

A whole array of Chinese lawyers were present for the defence and stated that hundreds of Chinese public bodies and business concerns were prepared to guarantee accused's re-appearance at the next hearing.

A demonstration occurred in the vicinity of the Court and special guards had to be posted by the S. M. Police.

Afterwards, a strong agitation developed for the removal of Mr. Paul Y. Ru from the Chinese Bar Association for assisting in the prosecution of Yung Wei-fan.

STOP PRESS.

San Diego, Aug. 19.

The U. S. S. Saratoga appears to have suffered little if any damage as a result of her grounding. The aircraft-carrier appears to have found a sandbank and was refloated after a few hours.—Reuter.



A striking picture giving an excellent impression of the huge Piccard balloon only partially inflated. As the balloon ascends, the hydrogen expands until the balloon becomes globular in shape.

PICCARD'S TRIUMPH

RECORD EASILY BEATEN

SLIGHT MISHAP ON LANDING

VALUABLE DATA

Milan, Aug. 18.
By reaching a height of 16,700 metres (nearly 10½ miles), Professor Piccard beat his own balloon ascent record by nearly 1,000 metres.

The balloon was slightly damaged when a landing was made near Desenzano, Lake di Garda, but neither Professor Piccard nor his assistant, Dr. Cosyns, suffered any injury, though they nearly fainted on climbing out of the gondola.

This faintness was due to the sudden change from the intense cold of the upper atmosphere to the sweltering heat of the Italian summer.

EXTREMELY SATISFIED.

The balloon was in the air for about eleven hours more than half of which was spent at a height exceeding 16,000 metres, ten miles high.

Professor Piccard was extremely satisfied with the results of his flight. He expects that the observations made and the instrument recordings will prove of great scientific value.—Reuter.

THE FIRST ASCENT.

Professor Piccard made his first (Continued on Page 12.)

LONDON SWELTERS NINETY-TWO DEGREES IN THE SHADE

London, Aug. 18.

London today experienced a shade temperature of 92 degrees, the highest recorded for two years.

WHO SHOT FUNG?

"EXTRAORDINARY REQUEST"

DEFENCE LINE SOUGHT

QUESTIONING OF A GANGSTER

An "extraordinary request" was made by Mr. H. G. Sheldon during to-day's hearing in the trial of Cheng Kwok-yau for procuring the murder of George Fung.

Were the defence, he asked, suggesting that the gunman, Wong, did not shoot Fung?

Mr. Eldon Potter, K. C. declined to disclose the case for the defence on this point.

When the Court resumed, the Chief Justice pointed out that there was no evidence of what was said at Mr. Davidson's office.

Mr. Potter:—I think it is quite irrelevant.

The Chief Justice:—Something was said about the purpose of going there, but nothing about what was said there.

Mr. Potter:—Quite true, but we have the evidence of purpose.

A few minutes sufficed to conclude the evidence of Tsui. Shown a glove by Mr. Lindsell, witness identified it as his own. He had many such gloves and kept (Continued on Page 7.)

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA

Japanese Prepare Counter Offensive

Peking, Aug. 19.

Chinese messages daily report severe fighting between the Japanese and Chinese volunteers in South Manchuria.

The volunteers have been attacking during the past few days but the Japanese are stated to be making rapid preparations for strong counter-measures. Planes and tanks are concentrating for a general attack on the villages used by the volunteers as their base.—Reuter.

LOCAL LAWYER FINED

PARKED CAR IN THE WRONG PLACE

Mr. T. P. K. Kemble, the solicitor, was summoned before Mr. Schofield at the Central Police Court this morning, for obstruction in Duddell Street.

The offence amounted to parking his car on the wrong side of the road, and Mr. Kemble, in pleading guilty to a technical offence, stated that that was the first time since his arrival in the Colony, three months ago, that his attention had been drawn to the error.

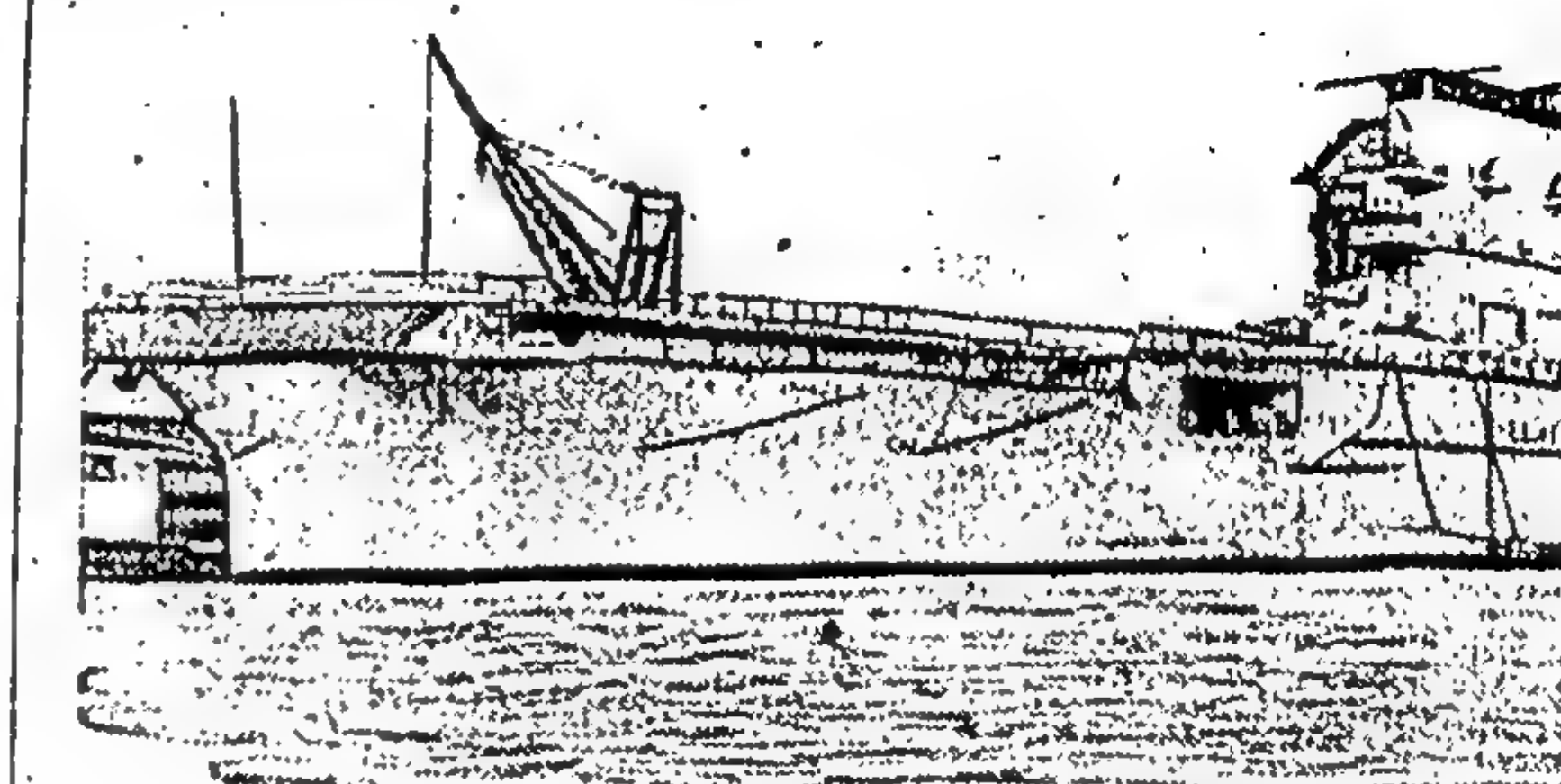
He was aware that there had been several complaints from a number of residents, including his own office, but did not know that they related to obstruction as caused by his car. He mentioned the "enormous amount of cars, vans and the like" which he saw parked there, and which had been giving him difficulty when looking for a suitable parking space for his car.

Mr. Kemble was fined \$5.

GREEK MINISTER IN LONDON TO DISCUSS SUSPENSION OF DEBT

London, Aug. 18.

The Greek Minister of Finance is in London to discuss with the Council of Foreign Bondholders



AMERICAN AIRCRAFT-CARRIER AGROUND.—Our photo shows the U. S. aircraft-carrier Saratoga, which, according to a Reuter message from San Diego, California, this morning, has gone aground on Sunset Beach.

U.S. NAVAL MISSION TO SEEK REDUCTION

If Britain will Support Manchuria Policy

Baltimore, Aug. 18.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, the United States is sending representatives to London in September, to discuss naval reduction.

The correspondent adds, however, that the delegates will be given instructions "not to surrender even a row-boat unless the United States is assured of British support for the United States' position in regard to Manchuria."—Reuter.

LYTTON REPORT HEARING END

A VOLUMINOUS DOCUMENT

JAPANESE GIVE DETAILS

(Telegraph Special.)

Peking, Aug. 19.

Japanese quarters here profess to know a great deal about the report of the Lytton Manchuria Commission and as Japan is probably more interested in the result of the investigation than anybody else, it is possible they do.

At all events, Japanese sources declare that the Commission's Report is now rapidly nearing completion.

They state that it is a voluminous one, running into some hundred pages, without the appendices, divided into seven chapters, as follows:

A description of the Commission's activities;
Historical relations between China and Japan regarding the Manchurian Incident;
Present Conditions in Manchuria;

Present Conditions in China;
Sino-Japanese Relations from the viewpoint of the Commission; and
Conclusions.

It is stated that the Commission is now drafting the fourth, fifth and sixth chapters. The Conclusions have not yet been touched upon.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI BUS STRIKE

RUSSIANS RUNNING THE SERVICE

(Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, Aug. 19.

The strike of Chinese bus conductors still continues, but the Company has taken a large number of Russian drivers to

SARATOGA ASHORE

G\$45,000,000 SHIP MEETS WITH MISHAP

HUGE AIRCRAFT CARRIER

New York, Aug. 18.

The great American aircraft-carrier, Saratoga, has met with a serious mishap, according to messages from San Diego, California, reporting that she has gone aground at Sunset Beach.

The Saratoga, a 33,000-ton ship, grounded half a mile off the beach and several ships, including the battleship, the U.S.S. San Pedro are hastening to her assistance.

At the moment, there are no details regarding the 169 officers and 1,730 men, as well as between 70 and 80 aeroplanes.

EXPENSIVE SHIP.

Like her sister-ship, the Lexington, the Saratoga differs from British aircraft-carriers in that she carries heavy gun armament on her flight deck, eight 8-inch guns, in pairs.

She cost G\$45,000,000 (£10,000,000 at par) to build.—Reuter.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY MEETING

BRITISH DELEGATES NAMED.

London, Aug. 18.

At the forthcoming League of Nations Assembly, the United Kingdom delegates will be the Foreign Secretary (Sir John Simon), the Minister of Health (Sir S. H. H. Young) and Lord Cecil.

Substitute delegates will be the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Captain Anthony Eden), the Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Major Elliott), Mrs. Dugdale and Sir William Malkin. British Wireless.

COTTON WAGE DISPUTE

GOVT. LIKELY TO INTERVENE

London, Aug. 18.

The Prime Minister, while at Loughborough, has been following the developments in the wage dispute affecting the manufacturing section of the Lancashire cotton industry and is in touch with the Ministry of Labour regarding it. The newspapers anticipate official intervention to avoid the stoppage threatened on August 27th.—British Wireless.

Lo Tai-hi, coxswain of the motor boat Sun Tak Fat, was charged before the Hon. Comd. Ho, at the Marine Court this morning, with having made fast his craft to the

Mollison's Good Luck

Following Breeze for Flight

BRANDY ADDED TO FOOD SUPPLY

(Telegraph Special.)

London, Aug. 18.

Perfect weather conditions prevailed when Mr. J. A. Mollison took off from Portmarnock, Ireland, to-day, the young Scottish airman having the good fortune to secure a light following wind. His supply of food for the journey consists of nuts and raisins, barley-sugar, and two flasks of coffee.

A kindly Irishman insisted upon leaving a bottle of brandy in the cockpit.

The airman was seen off by his wife, formerly Miss Amy Johnson, amid the cheers of a large crowd.

PETROL FOR 33 HOURS.

He will probably land at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, where he will re-fuel before proceeding to New York. He hopes, with good luck, to complete the return journey across the Atlantic in three or four days.

His De Havilland Puss Moth, which is equipped with a Gipsy III engine, was carrying 165 gallons of petrol on taking-off, enough for a flight of 33 hours. The machine has a speed of 180 miles an hour and cruises at 110 miles an hour.

DUBLIN MAYOR'S LETTER.

Mollison is carrying numerous messages, including a letter from the Lord Mayor of Dublin to the Mayor of New York, Mr. James Walker, expressing gratitude for the aid given to Irishmen when required and hoping that America's unemployment difficulties will soon be ended.—Reuter.

ABBEY ROMANCE

BUILT IN 25 YEARS BY SIX MONKS

London, Aug. 18.

The Papal Legate will next week consecrate Buckfast Abbey, Devon, which a few Benedictine monks have themselves built on the site where the old Abbey stood in the times of the Anglo-Saxons. A former Abbot suggested the building of the Abbey some twenty-five years ago.

Although without funds for the purpose, one monk, who was a mason, taught five others their work, and these six set about the task which they have just completed after a quarter of a century.

The local inhabitants have contributed materials and help, and many valuable gifts, including glass and carvings and a solid gold altar, have been made to the church which is 240 feet long and 62 feet wide, and is designed with much beauty.—British Wireless.

SILVER RATHER EASIER

HONGKONG DOLLAR UNCHANGED

The Hongkong dollar remains unchanged at 1s. 3.778d. to-day, despite a fall in silver prices both in London and New York. The local market is largely lifeless. In London, silver dropped 3/16ths spot and 1/8th forward. China and India bonds

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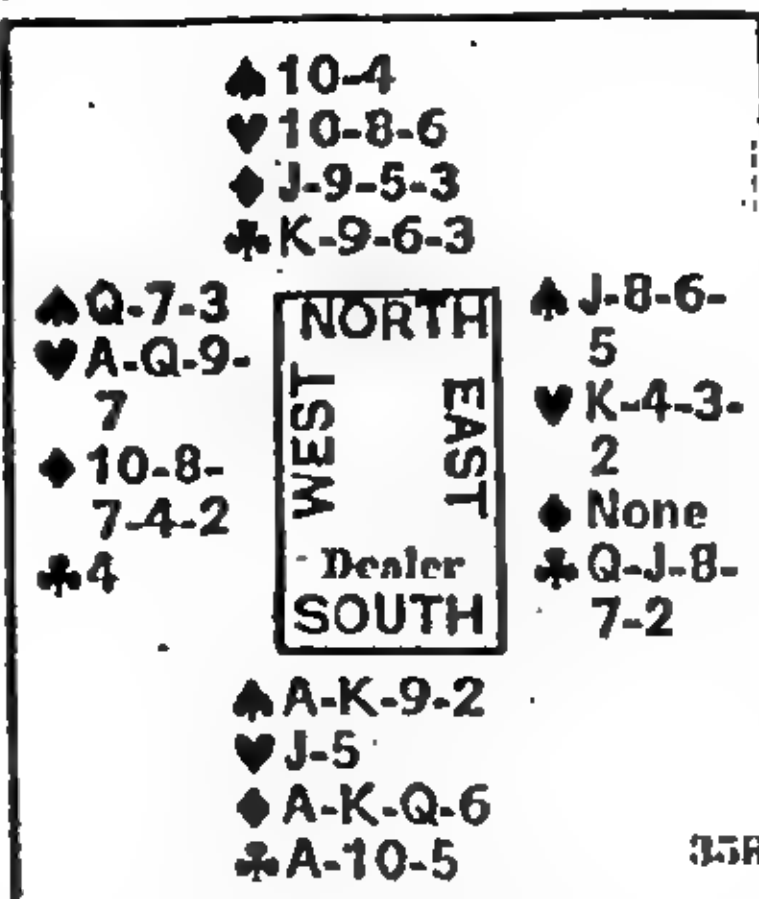
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CONTRACT BRIDGE

By W. E. McKenney

A bold but thrilling play when
playing a hand at No Trump is
to lead a suit in which you are
short in order to stop the
opponents from leading that suit.



The Bidding.

Big hands with unfavourable
distribution certainly can get you
into a lot of trouble. While
South holds five quick tricks in
his hand, he should not make a
forcing two bid because he can-
not honestly say to his partner
that his hand contains enough
tricks to go game. If partner's
hand is trickless, I presume
that the majority of players would
boldly bid two No Trump. In
this case, North took the contract
to three No Trump—not a very
sound declaration.

The Play

West has the opening lead and
led the four of diamonds, his
fourth best. North, the dummy,
played the jack and East dis-
carded the eight of clubs while
South, the declarer, played the six
of diamonds. The declarer can
count eight tricks. How is he to
get that ninth trick? Give him
the idea—he will start the heart
suit (the suit that he is afraid
of)—and perhaps the opponents
will be afraid to continue with
that suit. So he boldly leads the
six of hearts from dummy and
when East plays the deuce, de-
clarer plays his jack and West
wins the trick with the queen.

West does not want to surren-
der control of the heart suit—his
partner has signalled in clubs so
West leads the four of clubs.
The three is played from dummy.
East plays the jack, and the de-
clarer wins the trick with the ace
and immediately returns the ten
of clubs. West discards the
deuce of diamonds; the six of
clubs is played from dummy and
East wins the trick with the queen
of clubs.

Now East, holding three hearts
to the king, does not like to start
the heart suit, especially since it
has been played by the declarer,
so he decides to lead to the weak-
ness in dummy and leads the five
of spades which the declarer wins
with the ace. The declarer then
leads his five of clubs and wins in
dummy with the king. The good
nine of clubs is cashed from
dummy, declarer discarding the
five of hearts.

Declarer then leads a diamond
from dummy, winning in his own
hand with the queen, cashes his
ace and king of diamonds and then
his king of spades. He must sur-
render the last two tricks to his
opponents, but by leading the
heart suit himself, he has stopped
the opponents from leading it and
this bold play gives him three No
Trump when it appeared he would
fail to make contract.

23743
**CENTRAL RADIO
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RADIO EXPERTS—WORK GUARANTEED

RIDER MAIN DEBATE

GOVERNMENT REJECTS PROPOSITION.

SIR H. POLLOCK'S COMPROMISE PLAN ADOPTED.

The rider main system is to be abolished immediately and a
universal water meterage system adopted as the policy of the
Government of Hongkong.

That far-reaching decision was reached at yesterday's meet-
ing of the Legislative Council in the face of opposition from
the Chinese Unofficial members.

The debate was resumed on the
following motion, which came be-
fore the last meeting of the Coun-
cil:

"That in the opinion of this
Council the time has come for the
Colonial Government to abandon the principle
of the rider main system, substituting
therefor the principle of com-
pulsory meterage to all house sup-
plies to which the alternative shall
be a free supply from street foun-
tains."

Sir Henry Pollock: On behalf
of the European unofficial members
of this Council I beg leave to move
an amendment to the Honourable
Colonial Secretary's motion for the
abolition of the rider-main system,
made at the last Meeting of this
Council.

The amendment which I beg leave
to propose runs as follows:—

"That the principle of the aban-
donment of the rider-main
system in this Colony be accepted,
provided that the following con-
ditions are complied with:—

(1) That, in districts where the
rider-mains have already been
disconnected, those houses which
are not at present supplied with
meters be, at the earliest possible
opportunity, (upon such applica-
tion as hereafter in Section 3 re-
ferred to), and in priority to other
houses, supplied therewith, and
that the cost of installing such
meters and the cost of connecting
houses with the mains be paid by
the Government.

(2) That the Government there-
after (upon such application as
hereafter in Section 3 referred to),
proceed to supply meters in rider-
main districts not yet disconnected,
and on the same terms as to
costs of installation and con-
nection as set out in the above
condition (1).

(3) That, owners of houses in
the rider-main districts, who desire
to be supplied with meters upon the
terms aforesaid, be required to
send in applications for the same
to the Water Authority, on or be-
fore October 31, 1932.

(4) That a free supply of water
be continued through the street
fountains.

Reasons Given.

The European unofficial members
accept the abolition of the rider-
main system, because—(1) They
agree with the Hon. Colonial
Secretary's remarks at our last
Meeting to the effect that, con-
sidering the sums which the Gov-
ernment has paid for the main-
tenance of the rider-mains since
they were first installed and the
matter of wear and tear, the
original contributors to the cost
of the rider-mains have had "Value
for their money"; and secondly be-
cause they feel that, in view of the
large sums which have been spent
in the past (as detailed by Sir
Cecil Clementi in Hansard of 1929
at pages 147-149), and in view of
the further large sums which are
now about to be spent upon re-
servoir construction, it is no longer
advisable to continue the supply of
free water through the rider-mains
to some residents whilst others, who
are metered, have to pay for excess
consumption. In future those who
want free water should, in our
opinion, resort to the street foun-
tains.

Some Compensation.

Whilst, however, I and those for
whom I am speaking are of opinion

that the rider-main system should
be abolished, we are nevertheless
of the opinion that, inasmuch as a
privilege of long standing is being
taken away, the Government ought
to take every reasonable step in
its power for the purpose of in-
ducing those who have hitherto en-
joyed the privilege of free water
through the rider-mains, to come
forward promptly and apply for
meters, and it is with that end in
view, that we have inserted the con-
ditions as to the Government pay-
ing the costs of installation and
connection as set out in conditions
(1) and (2) of our amendment.

Condition (3) is inserted, be-
cause it is felt that the Government
would naturally desire to know, at
a fairly early date, how many
meters are being applied for.

Condition (4) requires no com-
ment.

With these remarks, Sir, I beg
to move this amendment.

Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton

seconded.

CHINESE REQUEST.

A Two-Year Respite

Asked For.

Hon. Mr. Kotewall: My Chinese
colleagues and I desire first of all
to thank the Government for hav-
ing, at my request, prepared at
much expenditure of time, and laid
on the table, Sessional Paper No. 4
of 1932 giving the unvarnished
facts which have enabled us to gain
a proper conception of the difficult
problem now under consideration.

We cannot, however, say that
the Hon. Colonial Secretary's
speech made at the last meeting of
this Council is equally free from
controversial statements, as I will
presently show. The main burden
of that speech is that the rider-
main system is wasteful. So em-
phatic was he on this point that
he said: "There can be no hesita-
tion in stating definitely that there
is very serious waste through the
rider-mains, so much so indeed that
experience has shown that restric-
tion to anything more than 2 or
perhaps 4 hours per day does not
result in the conservation of water
that is called for in times of
scarcity. Eight hours supply or
more in a day means as much use
of water as a 24 hours supply."

Not Wasteful.

We do not deny that immediately
following upon the issue of a notice
by the Government that a restric-
tion would be imposed, the consump-
tion of water through the rider-
mains did go up somewhat, for
people, as was natural, resorted to
a certain amount of hoarding dur-
ing the first day or two; but the
consumption generally went down
after the first week of restriction.
The remark that 8 hours supply in
a day means as much use of water
as a 24 hours supply is no proof
that the rider-main system itself
is wasteful. It merely indicates
that the people draw as much water
in 8 hours as they do in 24 in order
to meet their wants: it does not
prove that there is waste.

The rider-main system was ap-
proved in 1903 after very careful
consideration by the Secretary of
State for the Colonies, by the local
Government and by the Legislative
Council, as Hansard of that year
shows.

(Continued on Page 8.)

INDIGESTION
Quickly Relieved
YOU can obtain quick relief from the pains and
discomfort of indigestion if you neutralise the
excess stomach acid which in nine cases out of ten is
the root cause. To do this take a little 'Bisurated'
Magnesia after meals or whenever pain is felt. The
excess acid is immediately neutralised and all pains
and feeling of discomfort vanish. 'Bisurated' Mag-
nesia is known all over the world as the one certain
remedy to give immediate relief from the discomfort
and pains of indigestion.

**'BISURATED'
MAGNESIA**
Powder or Tablets from all chemists.

SEE THIS SIGN ON EVERY PACKET

**SUPPLY
that missing
VITAL ENERGY**

Many children suffer from
Lack of Vitamin B. Modern
diets are surprisingly poor
in this factor. This means
loss of appetite, digestive
disturbances, intestinal slug-
gishness and reduced weight.
Squibb Chocolate-Vitavose
is a rich source of Vitamin
B and helps supply the need
of children—adults too—for
disease-resisting vital energy.
Everyone loves its taste—
rich, delicious, appetizing!

**SQUIBB
Chocolate
VITAVOSE**

Serve with meals,
before retiring,
or as a "between
meals" drink.

Obtainable
at all
High Class
Stores
in Hongkong.

V.A.P.B. 1.

QUEEN'S NEXT BRITISH EPIC!

TELLER OF TRUTH

HE LEFT ME SEVEN YEARS AGO
AND I HAVEN'T SEEN HIM SINCE!

MIGOSH!
I WONDER IF
HE'S GONNA
WAIT?

Lung trouble

can often be avoided
by the timely use of
SCOTT'S Emul-
sion which is widely
prescribed in all
affections of the
throat and chest.
Ask for



**SCOTT'S
Emulsion**
The protector of life

I REALLY WOULD LIKE TO BUY AN
INSOLE, JUST TO SAVE MY HEEL, BUT
I COULDN'T TO SAVE MY SOUL! I
HAVEN'T A BIT OF CHANGE!

NOW DON'T
LET THAT
WORRY YOU!
I'LL BE 'ROUND
THIS NEIGHBORHOOD
FOR SOME TIME

I'LL JUST LEAVE THE INSOLE NOW
AND YOU CAN PAY ME WHEN YOUR
HUSBAND COMES HOME.

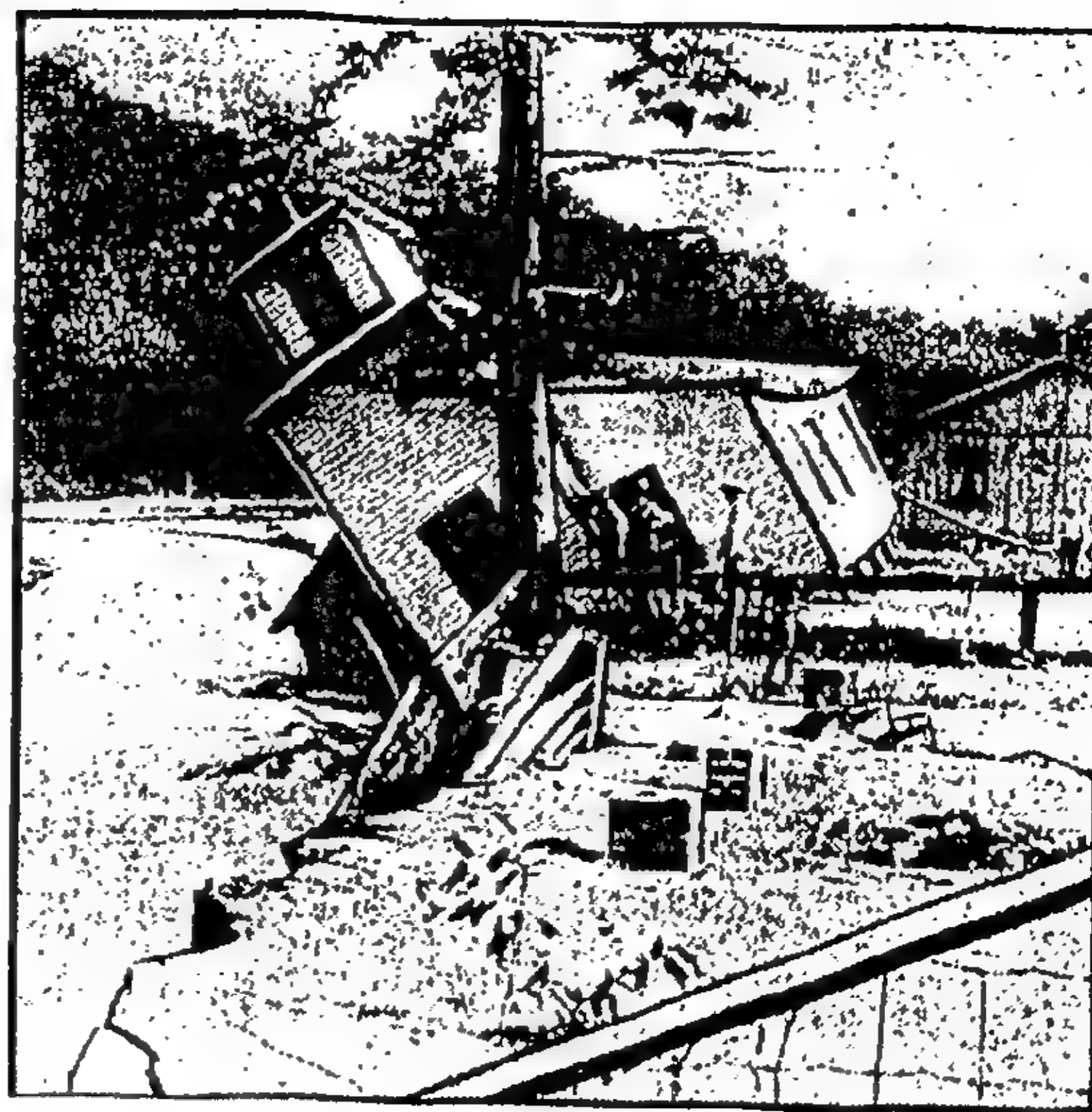
WELL, THAT'S
AWFULLY
SWEET OF YOU.

HE LEFT ME SEVEN YEARS AGO
AND I HAVEN'T SEEN HIM SINCE!

MIGOSH!
I WONDER IF
HE'S GONNA
WAIT?



Father Neptune had opened up his coffers rewarding the aquatic gold-miners of the salvage ship Artiglio for their years of effort, when these pictures were taken aboard the vessel off Brest, France. For the bullion room of the ship had begun to yield its precious cargo of gold, and at right you see a sailor washing beneath a pump coverings which were a part of the rich haul. The gold was brought up in a special, sharp toothed grab, shown upper left, and much of the treasure was in the form of gold bars like those seen lower left in the custody of members of the jubilant crew. Afterward, the Artiglio arrived in triumph at Plymouth, England, as shown upper centre.



Here is a scene typical of the devastation found by relief workers as they pushed into the mud-covered valleys of Fayette and Kanawha counties in West Virginia in the wake of floods which cost at least 18 lives and drove hundreds of persons from their homes. The picture shows a country church undermined by Armstrong creek in Fayette county. Relief organizations followed the receding waters in desperate efforts to save the lives of more than 1000 persons left without shelter, food or pure drinking water.

LEAP YEAR BRIDE

by Laura Lou BROOKMAN

BEGIN HERE TO-DAY

Cherry Dixon, 19 and pretty, falls in love with Dan Phillips, newspaper reporter whom we readers, unfortunately, have far-
sided her to see. When Cherry learns Dan's telephone number, she has been kept from her job and out of the house to move. Her father discovers this and directs her to go to California. Cherry defies him and he orders her to leave.
She goes to Dan, tells him what has happened and asks him to marry her. The ceremony is performed that night by a justice of the peace.
Cherry looks for an apartment but is disappointed. She then goes to a friend's house, where she meets a girl who tells her that Dan is in the city. Cherry immediately gives up the idea of a return to the East and goes to the city where she meets Dan. They are married and live happily ever after.

CHAPTER XVII

Cherry's laugh was not as convincing as it should have been. She could feel the hot colour in her cheeks. She said, "How do you do, Mr. Pearson. I've heard Dan speak of you." Lowered lashes covered her confusion.
"I'm glad to know you," Pearson said. "Great boy, Dan. But of course you know that. He's to be highly congratulated."
"Isn't he?" Dixie chimed in gaily. "Too bad you missed the party, Max. We had a real celebration the night of the wedding. You should have heard Beach and Pat Warner warbling. 'Oh, Promise Me!'"

Dixie's chatter relieved the tension. When Cherry looked at Pearson again she wondered what could have made her imagine there was anything unusual about him, anything at all except the pleasant manner of an extremely good-looking young man.

Why hadn't Dan told her Pearson was so handsome? He was as tall as Dan, more solidly built though not an ounce of that weight seemed superfluous. Cherry admired the way he carried his shoulders, too. Straight as a soldier. She remembered Dan had said Pearson was an ardent pacifist and thought it amusing that she should have considered him soldierly.

She glanced at him again. It was the dark eyes with their flashing brilliance as he talked that gave so much distinction to his face. The other features were well modelled, particularly the chin which was rounded yet forceful. His hair, beneath his hat brim, looked almost black.

Pearson was saying to Dixie, "Well, I see another of your Hollywood friends has slipped off the marital shackles."

"Marital shackles! What a way to talk when Cherry here is a bride!"

"Oh, excuse me." He turned to the other girl. "But of course the Hollywood variety of marriage does seem a little different than—er—those that are made in heaven."

Was he laughing at her? Cherry could not tell. Dixie went on confiding gossip about the film star's divorce and the marriage to follow as soon as legal obstacles had been cleared away.

"Have you ever paid this place a visit before?" Pearson asked Cherry as they turned in before the impressive stone entrance of the Nevis building.

"No, I haven't." Before she could say more she felt a hand on her arm and turned.

"Dan!" Cherry exclaimed. He stood before them, smiling, his hat in his hand. "I see that my wife's

you ahead of me, Cherry, but I couldn't be sure. What have you been doing all day?"

Pearson excused himself and disappeared. Dixie and Cherry together told Dan about the apartment from which they had just come, about terms and arrangements that could be made with the present tenants.

"Well, if you like it so much, honey, why didn't you take it? You're the one to be satisfied."

Cherry insisted Dan should see the place also. The discussion ended with another telephone call to Mrs. Clark. That evening Cherry and Dan climbed the long flight of stairs together and knocked at the Clark's door. When they departed half an hour later a deposit on the first \$50 rent had been paid and it was agreed the new tenants should move in Monday morning.

For the next three days Cherry was unusually busy. She set forth on her career as a housewife by investing in two huge and impressive cook books, a smaller volume which she found on the same counter in the book store entitled, "The Budget Book or How to Operate a Home Economically," and a becoming pink and white apron.

There was packing to do and though it was only her own clothing and Dan's it seemed an enormous task. It was not finished until Sunday when Dan came to her rescue and by the simple process of tossing everything in sight into two large suitcases, sitting on them and thus forcing the edges together so the buckles could be snapped, the packing was completed.

They stood together on the threshold of the room they were about to desert. It was littered with papers, discarded odds and ends, and looked dingier and uglier than ever.

"Somehow I hate to go," Cherry said regretfully. "We've been so happy here."

"If you think I'd unpack all that junk—"

She laughed. "Oh, of course I don't mean it. Not really. The new place is going to be ever so much nicer. Only I'll always remember this room, Dan."

He drew his arm close about her, kissed her. "The cab will be waiting," he said. "We'd better go down."

Cherry's trunk had been sent ahead to the new address. The rest of the baggage was stowed into the taxicab beside Cherry and Dan. It seemed a short ride to their new dwelling.

The janitor answered Dan's ring and helped carry the bulky suitcases up the stairs. Then, as soon as the new tenants had received their keys he departed.

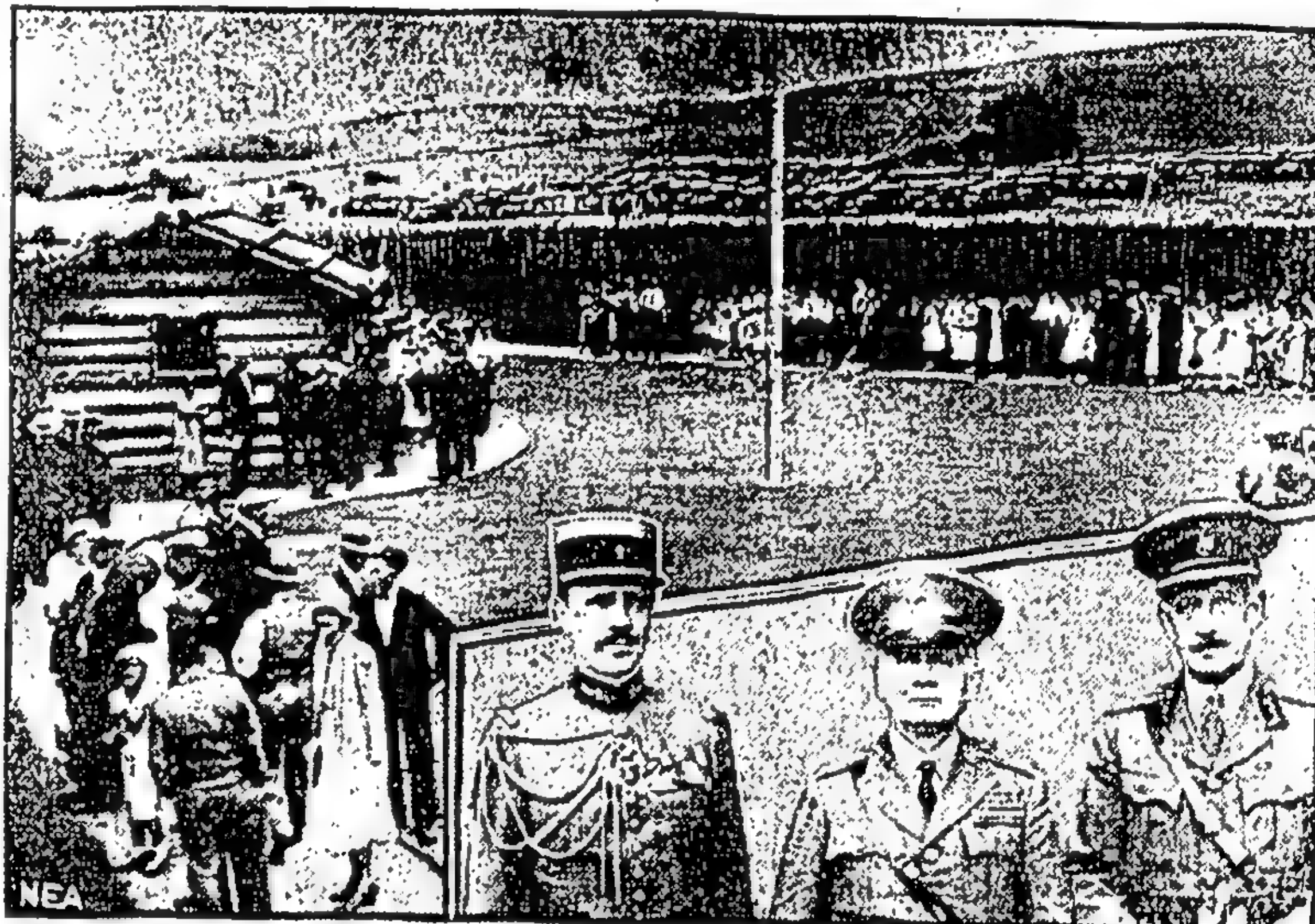
Dan said, "Sorry I can't wait to help unpack, dear. See you to-night."

"At 5:30?"

"As near as I can make it. Bye."

The door closed after him, Cherry stood in the middle of the floor and surveyed her new home. Oh, it was going to be lovely here! It was so much nicer than she had remembered. The worn furniture, the cheap, make-shift decorations took on new attractiveness because she thought of them as her own.

The day dreaming ended abruptly as Cherry remembered that there was much to be done. She took off her hat and coat, inspected the single bed and found it had been unpacked and put away. Most of



Fort necessity, made famous by a stirring episode of the French and Indian wars, lives again. The stockade and block-house which saved British troops as a defence against the French forces and redskins at the Battle of Great Meadows, have been reconstructed on the National Highway near Uniontown, Pa., as seen in the upper photo. Pictured below at the dedication ceremonies are, left to right, Major Emanuel E. Lombard, military attaché of the French embassy; Major Paul B. Malone of the Third Corps Area, U. S. Army; and Col. Fitzmaurice Day, representing the British Embassy.



Assembled in the great natural cathedral of tree-fringed, 200-acre Phoenix Park, a vast congregation of more than 1,000,000 is pictured here at the impressive pontifical high-mass which concluded the 11th Eucharistic Congress in Dublin, Ireland. To this sea of humanity came the voice of Pope Pius XI—broadcast from the Vatican radio station—pronouncing a Latin message and the benediction.

to go into it. Well, if the Clarks had managed she could.

There was a knock at the door and she opened it. The janitor was there to tell her the men were bringing up her trunk. When it arrived Cherry persuaded the janitor to linger and help her get the bulky suitcases open. He was amiable and asked if there was anything else with which she needed help.

Cherry said no and the man left. Somehow the baggage seemed to fill the entire room. It wasn't so large a room as she had thought.

Where and how to begin? There didn't seem to be much choice. Cherry remembered the pink apron, got it out and tied it around her waist. Then she pushed her sleeves up and set to work.

She forgot time in her eagerness to put the new home to rights. At last she straightened from the suitcase over which she had been bending. Her back ached and she rubbed it. Cherry looked at the watch on her wrist.

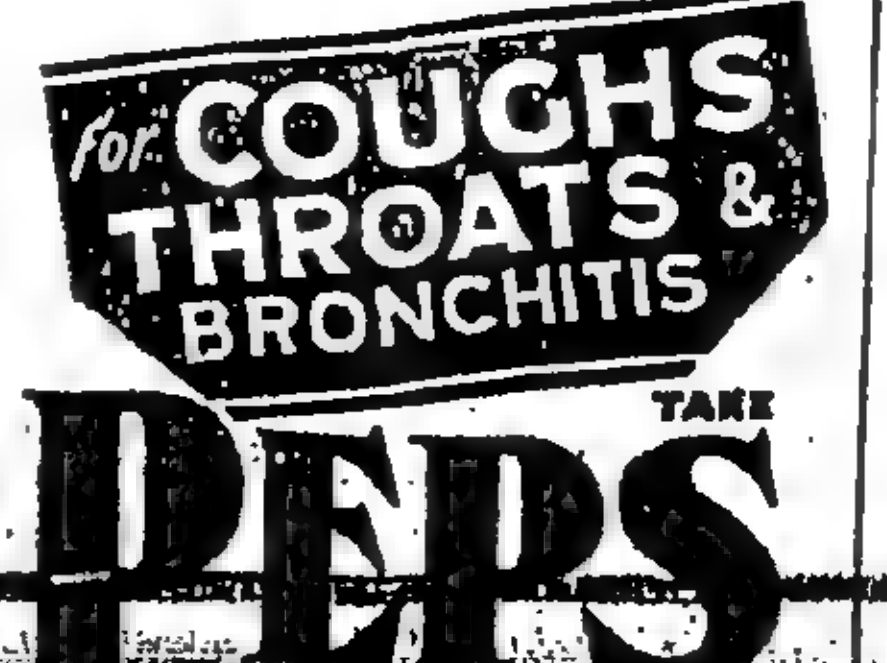
Almost two o'clock! Good gracious, was it so late as that? She realized she was tired and sank into a chair with a sigh. She had been working steadily since early morning. She had unpacked and put away. Most of

"I'm hungry," Cherry thought, "and there's nothing to eat—"

She arose and went to the kitchen. Praise be! There on the pile of plates was a small tin box of tea and on the lower shelf was a box of wafers about half filled.

Cherry lighted a blaze under one of the stove burners, burning her fingers with the match. She put on water to heat and waited until the kettle began to hum. Then she made tea and poured a cupful. The tea and the box of wafers made her lunch.

Her arms and shoulders ached from the morning's exertion. Cherry decided to leave the room (Continued from Page 11.)



Speaking of the "ring game," former Heavyweight Champion Max Schmeling is rumored to be planning to buy a gold band for the finger of Ann Onda.

THE COMFORT OF BUYING BRITISH



K "Plus" Fitting Shoes

From MACKINTOSH'S

See the famous K Plus Fitting Shoes at Mackintosh's. They were devised to add comfort to smartness. Made with foreparts one fitting wider than the heelparts (see diagram), K Plus Fitting Shoes enable your toes to move in freedom while your heel is neatly, closely fitted. Shapely to begin with, your K Shoes keep their shape because they fit so truly.

And while you enjoy the comfort of the perfect fit covered by K Plus Fittings, you also enjoy the comfortable thought that your shoes are British Made.

Call in at Mackintosh's Shoe Department to-day, and let me show you the comfort which can be obtained by wearing K Shoes.

Special quality Black or Brown Willow Calf, soft and cool, leather lined back quarters, light reliable sole. Three easy fitting shapes, sound workmanship and neat finish.

Priced from \$23.50 Less 10% Cash discount.



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K SHOE AGENCY



STOCKTAKING SALE

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1, Peking Road, Kowloon.

EVERY ITEM MUST BE CLEARED, REGARDLESS OF COST.

LIPTON'S FAMOUS TEAS

TRY LIPTON'S NEW PACKET TEA CEYLONA

FROM ALL COMPRADORE STORES

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Agents—W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

WHITEAWAYS.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

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21 Pairs only

MEN'S WHITE CANVAS BOOTS

with fine rope Soles. Suitable for Cricket, Hiking, Sports wear, etc. Sizes 6 to 11.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE \$1.00 Pair. TO CLEAR

YOU WILL HAVE TO COME EARLY FOR THESE.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

TO-DAY'S WANTS.

25 WORDS \$1.50
(\$2.00 if Not Prepaid.)
The following replies have been
899, 936, 944, 945, 971.

WANTED KNOWN

YOU WILL KNOW, when you try the
WARDONIA why this sensational
razor is the choice of Royalty. The
identical razor is yours for \$2.50
\$5.00 or \$7.50.

28939: THE TELEPHONE NUMBER
that will save many precious minutes
of the busy business man if he will
state his requirements to the Central
Employment Bureau when he needs
any employee.

PROFESSIONAL.

PERMANENT WAVING, Fifteen
dollars, for July and August, by
Cluade St. Ouen, 31, Wyndham Street,
opposite Dairy Farm Company. Late
Hairdresser to Royal family, Sweden.

WANTED

WANTED.—From 1st October, 1932,
small unfurnished house with garden.
Fork district preferred, long lease
essential. Please write Box No. 972,
"Hongkong Telegraph."

APARTMENTS

AIRLIE HOTEL.—23-25, Nathan
Road, Kowloon. Under European
Management. Excellent Cuisine
Modern Apartments. Terms Moderate
Three minutes from ferry. Tel. 67367.

TO LET

TO LET.—Situating within 5 minutes
drive from Repulse Bay, A large
European HOUSE, with 12 breezy
rooms with all modern conveniences,
excellent views from verandahs,
Garage and Tennis Court attached.
Rudely for Occupation. Apply to:
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ship-building & engineering
work. Complete stock.
Best Terms, Immediate
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HONGKONG

BEST QUALITY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO.
(1918) LTD.

Notice is hereby given that on
Saturday, 20th August, the supply
of electricity to the area bounded
by the Kowloon-Canton Railway,
Boundary Street, Ma Tau Wai
Village and Argyle Street, will be
disconnected between the hours of
9 a.m. and 12 noon.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.,
LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that at
a Meeting of the Board of Direc-
tors of Green Island Cement
Company, Limited, held at
Exchange Building, Victoria, in
the Colony of Hong Kong, on
Wednesday, the 17th day of
August, 1932, a Call of \$2.75 per
share was made upon all the
members holding shares, whose
names appear in the Company's
register of shareholders on the
17th day of August, 1932, upon
which only \$1.00 per share has
been paid, and it was determined
that such Call should be paid on
the 31st day of December, 1932,
to the Company's Bankers, The
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking
Corporation at their Head Office,
Queen's Road Central, Victoria,
aforesaid.

Upon presentation at the office
of the Company of the Bankers'
receipt for the payment of such
Call, together with the Certificate
of Shares, a note of the payment
will be endorsed on the Certificate.
Dated this 17th day of August,
1932.

By Order of the Board,

ALLAN KEITH,
Secretary.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

We beg to notify the Public
that we have removed from
14, Queen's Road, Central, to
18, D'Aguilar Street.

WING HING CO.

TAILORS.

Tel. 21417.

BEPPU

EXPERT MASSAGE

No. 308, Nathan Road.

2nd Floor,
KOWLOON.

MRS. MOTONO

Massage.

Hand and Electric
31B, Wyndham Street

You'll know
when you've
tried it—
not before!

Barbasol and your razor
—the perfect shave
disappears with

..BRUSH
..LATHER
..RUB-IN

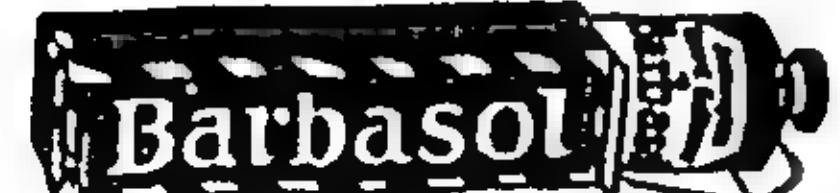
Wet your face—hot or cold
water—spread on a bit of
smooth, balmy Barbasol, then
shave. It's simple as all that.

Barbasol

leaves your face cool and
cleansed. It heals raw skin—
keeps the oils in—acts as an
active antiseptic.

For Sale at leading Chemists' Shops

Distributed by
MULLER, KACLAN & CO., INC.



For the

HONGKONG RIDING SCHOOL. NOTICE

On the 1st September, our
Riding School will be transferred
to
**MA TAU KOK ROAD,
KOWLOON.**
Bus No. 3 stops at Front
Gate of School.

CAPT. N. A. ROJDESTVIN,
Manager.

CINEMA SCREENINGS.

NOTES SUPPLIED BY THE
THEATRES

There was a time—in the day of
the silent picture—when T. Hayes
Hunter, who directed "The Calendar,"
which is showing to-day at the
King's Theatre, used to work himself
into a frenzy of exhortation. He
still does it at rehearsals. "Make it
snifty, snifty and snappy, folks;
don't die on me—this is the biggest
scene in the picture!" he enjoins with
terrific gesticulation.

It is the naturalness of "The
Calendar" that makes this Edgar
Wallace racing drama so effective on
the screen. The characters are
"alive," and what they do, if not in
quite the accepted Wallace manner,
is credible. As an ex-burglar, Gor-
don Hurken "beats the band," Her-
bert Marshall and Edna Best are
hero and heroine, with Anne
Grey the villainess.

If you are tired of gangsters,
of the wild and woolly West, and the
misrepresentation of the sins of
modern society, come and see "The
Calendar," the screen version of Ed-
gar Wallace's drama of the turf.
British to the core, it comes like
a refreshing breeze amid the mustiness
of staid and overworked
themes.

"The Calendar" is a genial and
generous English spectacle, filled
with many beautiful and thrilling
pictures of racing and racing occa-
sions, and packed with all the little
intimate touches of speech and man-
ner that stamp a film as being of
our own land and people.

"Are You Listening?"

Imagine being a radio broadcaster
but broadcasting no further than the
four walls around you!
That's the position William Haines
found himself in during filming of
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's radio drama
"Are You Listening?" which will
open on Sunday at the Queen's
Theatre. He can probably claim the
record for the world's shortest trans-
mission.

A complete radio station, replica
of a large national broadcasting
plant in New York, was constructed
on a sound stage with professional
radio experts aiding studio techni-
cians in operating microphones,
sound effects, amplifiers and crystal
wave-length controls.

But the walls of the sound stage
were so "transmuted" that no emanation
went outside. The results of the
broadcast were recorded by studio
microphones and filmed by studio
cameras but not a kilocycle escaped.
The film company did not want to
interfere with regular programmes
of the Los Angeles radio stations,
which, of course, errant ether waves
would have done.

"Are You Listening?" is believed
to be the first screen drama to deal
exclusively with radio entertainers
and their lives both in the broad-
casting studio and at home. The
story centres on a continuity writer
who is unhappily married but whose
shrewish wife refuses to grant him
a divorce so that he may marry the
radio singer whom he loves.

The situation brings about a high-
ly dramatic conflict in which the
writer is eventually accused of the
murder of his wife, and is forced to
hide from the police. Two minor
romances are involved in the threads
of the main narrative.

Haines as the continuity writer
plays his first serious role in this
picture, and the strong cast also
includes Madge Evans, Anita Page,
Karen Morley, Neil Hamilton, Wal-
lace Ford, Jean Hersholt and Joan
Marsh.

"The Spy."

Like many a small boy who has
carried water to the elephants, or
the bass drum in the parade, Neil
Hamilton earned the tickets to his
first stage show. Hamilton's first
dramatic treat was not a circus, how-
ever, nor did he carry water to the
animals; he distributed handbills an-
nouncing the arrival of "The Trail
of the Lonesome Pine" in his home
town of Lynn, Mass. Charlotte Wal-
ker was starred in the production.
Neil was breathless with anticipa-
tion of the great event.

"I arrived at the theatre at four
in the afternoon," Neil said, telling
of the event, "and was the first boy
through when the doors opened.
That was one of the red letter days
of my boyhood."

Later, Neil played opposite Miss
Walker in one of his first featured
roles in pictures. They both got a
laugh out of the experience with the
handbills, especially his arrival at
four to a show that did not open
until eight fifteen.

Hamilton's latest screen appear-
ance is in the Fox movie drama
of Soviet Russia and its secret, the
Tehnika, "The Spy," which has its
premiere showing next Sunday at
the King's Theatre. He plays op-
posite the beautiful and talented Kay
Johnson, who was starred in
"Dynamite" and "Billy the Kid,"
with John Halliday also in a featured
role. The supporting cast includes
Freddie Frederick, the well-known

VICTOR RECORDS POPULAR DANCE TUNES.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| 22830 I Got the Ritz. | F.T. |
| I'm Sorry Dear. | F.T. |
| 22831 Was It Wrong. | F.T. |
| River Stay Away. | F.T. |
| 22835 You're My Only. | Waltz. |
| Ploddlin' Home. | F.T. |
| 22836 White Heat. | F.T. |
| Hoops. | F.T. |
| 22837 In a Dream. | F.T. |
| Who Am I. | F.T. |
| 22838 I'm For You. | F.T. |
| That's What I Like. | F.T. |
| 22850 Cupid's Holiday. | Waltz. |
| Poor Little Gigolette. | F.T. |
| 22856 That's Why Darling. | F.T. |
| Hiding in the Shadows. | F.T. |
| 22865 Freddy the Freshman. | F.T. |
| Now's the time. | F.T. |
| 22885 Villa. | F.T. |
| Sylvia. | F.T. |
| 22892 I Love a Parade. | F.T. |
| Music in My Fingers. | F.T. |

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY

8, Des Voeux Road, Central.
(Entrance Ice House Street).
Telephone C24648.

LAWN BOWLS

RECREIO TEAMS FOR TO-MORROW

The following teams will represent
the Club de Recreio in their Lawn
Bowls League matches to-morrow:

1st team v. K.C.C. (away):—F. M.
Silva, C. A. Lopes, E. M. Remedios,
R. G. Ozorio, C. H. Basto (skip); D.
Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves,
R. R. Roberts, L. L. Souza, R. P.
Luz (skip); L. A. Gutierrez, E. V.
Ribeiro, A. S. Gomes, C. E. Marques
(skip).

2nd team v. Electric Rec. Club
(home):—B. Vasto, A. E. S. Alves,
J. C. Ozorio, C. H. Basto (skip); D.
Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves,
R. R. Roberts, L. L. Souza, R. P.
Luz (skip); L. A. Gutierrez, E. V.
Ribeiro, A. S. Gomes, C. E. Marques
(skip).

Spey Royal Result.

The Kowloon Dock R. C. reached
the final of the Spey Royal Cup Com-
petition yesterday when they elimi-
nated the Civil Service C. C. by 17 shots
to 15.

The Kowloon Dock rink was com-
posed of J. V. Ramsay, H. C. Cooper,
J. McKelvie and J. G. Brown, while
the Civil Service were represented by
F. J. Jones, A. O. Brown, A. H. Os-
wick and A. W. Grimmitt.

FRIENDLY HOCKEY

RADIO SPORTS CLUB TO PLAY H. M. S. PARTHAN

The Radio Sports Club will enter-
tain H.M.S. Parthian on the Marina
Ground on Saturday in a friendly
game of hockey. The hockey-off is
timed for 4.45 p.m. The following
will represent the Radio:—S. Singh;
A. E. P. Guest, P. Singh; Hanib, G.
Jack, M. Singh; J. T. E. Gilchrist, G.
Singh, Awta Singh, K. Singh and H.
Singh. Reserves: J. Singh and
Atta Singh. Referee: Mr. Hussain.

Berthold Viertel directed this
powerful drama from an original
story by Ernest Pascal, the noted
novelist, who also collaborated on the
dialogue with Robert Presnell.

"His Woman."

Two popular photoplay "raves"
are united for the first time in a
talking picture at the Oriental The-
atre to-day, when the Paramount low-
budget drama, "His Woman," brings Cla-
udette Colbert and Gary Cooper on
to the co-starring horizon.

The story, based on a novel, "The
Sentimentalist," by Dale Collins,
offers Cooper exactly the type of
role in which he excels, that of a
lanky young leader considerably at
sea on how to handle women, but
lacking not a second of action when
a rough-and-tumble tussle will save
any girl from attention she consid-
ers unflattering at the hands of the
other fellow.

Miss Colbert's work will be watch-
ed closely, her part as an abandoned
girl of the waterfront being a direct
antithesis of the smartly gowned
portrayals in which she has scored
her greatest successes.

Cooper's last pictures have includ-
ed "Morocco" and "I Take This
Woman," Miss Colbert's march to
farflung favour has been due chiefly
to the recent Paramount offerings,
"The Smiling Lieutenant" and
"Secrets of A Secretary."

"His Woman," directed by Edward
Sloman, tells how an adventure-
some and handsome bachelor and a
pretty girl of the world are joined
in enduring romance and happiness
after a roller coaster experience in the
tropics that starts with a womanless
man's plan for bringing up a chubby
little human dorellet. Richard Spiro,
who plays the infant part, is said
to be a whole show in himself.

Others prominently cast are Averil
Harris, Herschel Mayall, Raquel

PRINCES' VISIT TO FLEET

ROYAL TRIBUTE TO EFFICIENCY

London, Aug. 18.
The flagship Queen Elizabeth,
with the Prince of Wales and
Prince George aboard, was flying
the Royal Standard when, with the
rest of the Mediterranean Fleet,
she entered Superb Harbour at
Malta to-day, on completion of the
Fleet exercises.

Great crowds had gathered
along the quays and on other
points overlooking the harbour,
and all official buildings and most
private houses were gay with flags,
while small craft in hundreds
moved about the warships. A
Royal salute was fired from the
forts as the flagship entered.

In messages to the Commander-
in-Chief on the conclusion of his
visit and inspection, the Prince of
Wales said:—"My brother and I
are very glad to have had the
opportunity of visiting your Fleet
under its normal cruise condi-
tions. We are most grateful for
being given facilities which
enabled us to visit every ship of
the Mediterranean Fleet at Corfu,
and were both really impressed
with the uniformly high standard
in appearance of the ships' com-
panies and ships. The exercises
at sea were of the greatest interest
and gave us a chance of seeing the
pitch of efficiency which the
Fleet has reached. Would you
please convey our great apprecia-
tion to all your Command?"

In thanking the Prince for his
signal, Admiral Sir Ernie Chat-
field replied:—"We are grateful
that your Royal Highnesses should
have come so far to inspect us and
have been ready to inspect forty-
six ships during the heat of a
Mediterranean Summer. We are
proud to receive your appropria-
tion."—British Wireless.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

A.O.F.C. QUOTATIONS FOR YESTERDAY

New York, Aug. 18.

Dow Jones averages:
Aug. 17 Aug. 18
30 Industrials 67.50 67.93
20 Rails 23.76 23.92
20 Utilities 29.56 29.95
The market gives the impression
that, while profit-taking has been
substantial in some stocks like Ameri-
can Can, U.S. Steel, Allied Chemical
and Dye and Du Pont de Nemours,
the proceeds have been shifted to the
utility division and there are evidences
of a general strong market position in
the rail group. With an absence of im-
portant realising the market may be
less active in the immediate future
but its ability to resist selling in-
dicates that a major reaction will not
immediately develop.

| Air Reduction | Last Price | To-day's Price |
|----------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Allied Chemical and Dye | 77 1/4 | 79 1/4 |
| American Can | 53 1/4 | 53 1/4 |
| American Telegraph and Telephone | 110 1/4 | 112 1/4 |
| American Tobacco | 77 1/4 | 78 1/4 |
| Auburn | 64 | 65 1/4 |
| Borden Company | 28 1/4 | 29 1/4 |
| Canadian Pacific | 13 | 13 1/4 |
| Consolidated Gas of New York | 56 1/4 | 58 1/4 |
| Drugs, Inc. | 40 1/4 | 41 1/4 |
| Du Pont de Nemours | 35 1/4 | 35 1/4 |
| Eastman Kodak | 51 1/4 | 52 1/4 |
| General Electric | 18 | 18 1/4 |
| General Foods | 28 | 28 1/4 |
| General Motors | 14 1/4 | 14 1/4 |
| International Harvester | 28 1/4 | 29 1/4 |
| International Tel. and Tel. | 11 1/4 | 11 1/4 |
| Liggett and Myers | 56 | 57 1/4 |
| "B" | 30 1/4 | 31 1/4 |
| Loew's Inc. | 29 1/4 | 29 1/4 |
| Pacific Gas and Electric | 29 1/4 | 29 1/4 |
| Pennsylvania Rail- way | 16 | 17 1/4 |
| Radio Corporation | 37 1/4 | 39 1/4 |
| Sears Roebuck | 21 1/4 | 22 1/4 |
| Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey | 33 1/4 | 35 1/4 |
| Secony Vacuum Corp. | 11 1/4 | 11 1/4 |
| Union Carbide and Carbon | 21 1/4 | 24 1/4 |
| United Aircraft and Trans | 15 | 16 1/4 |
| United States Steel | 40 1/4 | 41 1/4 |
| Westinghouse E. and M. | 38 1/4 | 38 1/4 |

—Reuter.

Yesterday, having searched a Chi-
nese passenger from up-river without
however, finding anything incriminat-
ing, a Chinese water-front Revenue
searcher proceeded with his other
duties, and was totally unprepared
for what befel him when, sometime
later, the man whom he had searched
reappeared and heaved a couple of
half-bricks at him. The man was un-
able to get away after satisfying his
sense of grievance, being caught by
his victim after a chase. The prison-
er was given a month's hard labour
by Mr. Wynne-Jones, at the Central
Police Court this morning, for disor-
derly conduct.

As a public motor car was being
driven along Pokfulam Road past the
University cricket ground last night,
one of the passengers noticed that the
hood had caught fire. The car was
stopped and the blaze extinguished.
The fire was apparently due to a

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

| From | Per | Due |
|---|--------------|------------|
| Europe via Negapatam (Letters and Papers) London; 21st July. | Suwa Maru | August 19. |
| Shanghai and Swatow | Sinkiang | August 20. |
| U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shang- hai (San Francisco, 22nd July) | Pres. Pierce | August 20. |
| Japan and Shanghai | Taiyo Maru | August 20. |
| Shanghai and Amoy | Tai Yuan | August 21. |
| Shanghai and Amoy | Tjibadak | August 21. |
| U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shang- hai (San Francisco, 29th July) | Pres. Grant | August 22. |

OUTWARD MAILS.

| For | Date and Time |
|--|--|
| Samshui and Wuchow | Kongso Fri, Aug. 19, 4 p.m. |
| Shanghai, Japan, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America and Europe via Victoria B.C. and Europe via Siberia | President Taft Fri, Aug. 19, 3 p.m. Parcels, Aug. 19, 3 p.m. Reg., Aug. 19, 4.15 p.m. Letters, Aug. 19, 5 p.m. (Due Victoria B.C. 6th Sept.) Emp. of Japan Fri, Aug. 19, 5 p.m. Suwa Maru Fri, Aug. 19, 5 p.m. |
| Manila | Emp. of Japan Fri, Aug. 19, 5 p.m. |
| Shanghai and Japan | Suwa Maru Fri, Aug. 19, 5 p.m. |
| Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles | Kashima Maru Sat, Aug. 20. K. P. O. Reg., Aug. 19, 4.30 p.m. Letters, Aug. 20, 9 a.m. G. P. O. Reg., Aug. 20, 8.45 a.m. Letters, Aug. 20, 9.30 a.m. (Due Marseilles, 19th September) |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Hoihow and Pakhoi | Kanchow | Sat, Aug. 20, 8.30 a.m. |
| Amoy | Tjisaroca | Sat, Aug. 20, 2.30 p.m. |
| Haiiphong | Canton | Sat, Aug. 20, 2.30 p.m. |
| Letters for "Saigon—Marseilles Air Mail Service." | Halvard | Sat, Aug. 20, 2.30 p.m. |
| | K.P.O. | |
| | Reg., Aug. 20, 1 p.m. | |
| | Letters, Aug. 20, 2.30 p.m. | |
| | G.P.O. | |
| | Reg., Aug. 20, 2.30 p.m. | |
| | Letters, Aug. 20, 3 p.m. | |
| Saigon | Halvard | Sat, Aug. 20, 4.30 p.m. |
| Manila | Pres. Pierce | Sat, Aug. 20, 5 p.m. |
| Bangkok via Swatow | Kalgan | Sun, Aug. 21, 9 a.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Formosa | Hozan Maru | Sun, Aug. 21, 9 a.m. |
| Swatow | Hydrangea | Mon, Aug. 22, 3 p.m. |
| Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island | Changto | Tues, Aug. 23. |
| | Parcels, Aug. 22, 5 p.m. | |
| | Reg., Aug. 23, 9.45 a.m. | |
| | Letters, Aug. 23, 10.30 a.m. | |
| | (Due Thursday Island, 3rd Sept) | |
| Manila, Makassar and Sourabaya | Tjibadak | Tues, Aug. 23, 9.30 a.m. |
| Straits & Calcutta | Suisang | Tues, Aug. 23. |
| | Parcels, 23rd Noon | |
| | Letters, 23rd 1 p.m. | |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Haiyang | Tues, Aug. 23, 1 p.m. |
| Manila | Pres. Grant | Tues, Aug. 23, 4.30 p.m. |
| Swatow | Changkang | Tues, Aug. 23, 5 p.m. |

*Superscribed Correspondence only.

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CINEMA "SHOTS" AND "SEQUENCES"

"THE CALENDAR" ILLUSTRATES A LESSON WELL LEARNT

TREMENDOUS IMPROVEMENT IN BRITISH SCREEN'S ADAPTION OF STAGE PLAYS

PARAMOUNT TO PRODUCE "SIGN OF THE CROSS"

THE WEEK'S PICTURES BY "CELLULOID"

ONE of the most important lessons the British film producers have learnt and made use of during the past twelve months is the necessity of embellishing stage plays when they are reproduced on the silver screen. This is clearly evident in *The Calendar*, the British screen's adaptation of the late Edgar Wallace's famous stage play, which is now entertaining King's Theatre patrons. The embellishments, which in this case are the exterior scenes such as those taken at Ascot, add 50 per cent. value to the entertainment, giving the film colour and action, both very necessary phases in these days of fast tempo pictures. Even so, an obvious "staginess" is apparent, though it does little to mar the production.



"TELL ENGLAND"—The famous Anthony Asquith production is being brought to Hongkong on Wednesday next by the Queen's Theatre. It ranks as one of the finest war films yet made, standing boldly alongside the renowned *All Quiet*.

OVER and above this is the superb work of the whole of the players. The film is another vindication of the extraordinary facility of English actors in characterisation. From this viewpoint entirely Gordon Harker carries off the chief honours, but from the point of view of a reasoned and balanced performance, Herbert Marshall must take first place. Fortunately the two are thrown together in almost every scene and the audience can just revel in the drolleries of Harker and the polished dialogue of Marshall. I was also very impressed with Alfred Drayton, who, as the gentleman bookmaker, offers a refreshing study of this much maligned professional man. Once again the kiddies fall below the high standard set by the males, and Anne Grey leaves one with a more favourable impression than does Edna Best, whose childlike voice (and trust!) does not contribute to a personality performance. But the picture, judged on its merits (and, unlike so many British films, this can stand and be judged on its merits), is a sound piece of cinemawork. It never reaches the stage of being brilliant, but director and players introduce some human touches and in its technical details the picture is not lacking in either accuracy or efficiency.



"THE SPY"—Paramount's colourful screen depiction of Russia as it is today. The picture is full of action and there are some good characterisation by Kay Johnson and Neil Hamilton who adopt leading roles. The film visits the King Theatre on Sunday as successor to *The Calendar*.

ALTHOUGH there has been a general reaction akin to revulsion to war films, a reaction not to be wondered at both in view of the rather depressing theme contained in them and of the paradoxical methods of treatment in the hundred and one productions, I feel confident that Hongkong is going to appreciate the British picturisation of the landing at Gallipoli as revealed in *Tell England*, which comes to the Queen's Theatre on Wednesday next. Directed by Anthony Asquith, it is not only one of his finest achievements but marks the first real effort of the British studio to ignore the hide bound rules and conventions which have hitherto retarded the natural development of the industry at home.

LABOURED MOTHER LOVE THEME.

UNFORTUNATELY, the inevitable romance story pervades the film and converts it from what could have been a picture of equal documentary value as *All Quiet* into a mere box-office proposition. The mother-love theme is overworked and is piled on so thickly as to rob the remarkably vivid portrayal of the historic passages of the picture of much of their value. Nevertheless, the film is, in many ways, an amazingly fine piece of work. That Anthony Asquith and his co-director have a real pictorial sense there is no gainsaying, whilst the camera is brought into effective use. There is some vivid and extremely intelligent cutting in the landing scenes, adding a tempo which immediately throws one into the drama and glamour of the historic event. It is perhaps, not without significance, that Mr. Paul Rotha places *Tell England* sufficiently high to compare with some of the foremost American, German and Russian productions of the past three years.

HOLLYWOOD BLUNDER.

OCCASIONALLY we get some queer character studies from Hollywood, but one of the most impossible for me to accept was that of Warren Hymer in *Goldie*, which set out to entertain Oriental Theatre audiences during this week. The film contained all the features to be found in a third rate production. One felt sorry for



"THE OUTSIDER"—A scene of revelry depicted in the British-made picture, *The Outsider*, which shows the King's Theatre on Wednesday next. Harold Hath and Joan Barry, both prominent English screen players take leading parts in this Eric Hakim production which is released by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Spencer Tracey, who, (although it is not yet fully recognised), is one of the finest actors on the screen to-day. To be featured in such farcical lengths of celluloid as *Goldie*, is almost a libel on his talents. *Goldie* is but another illustration of America's disregard for money values. Thousands of dollars were wasted on this film, and they could have been well spent on something which would have, at least, amused.

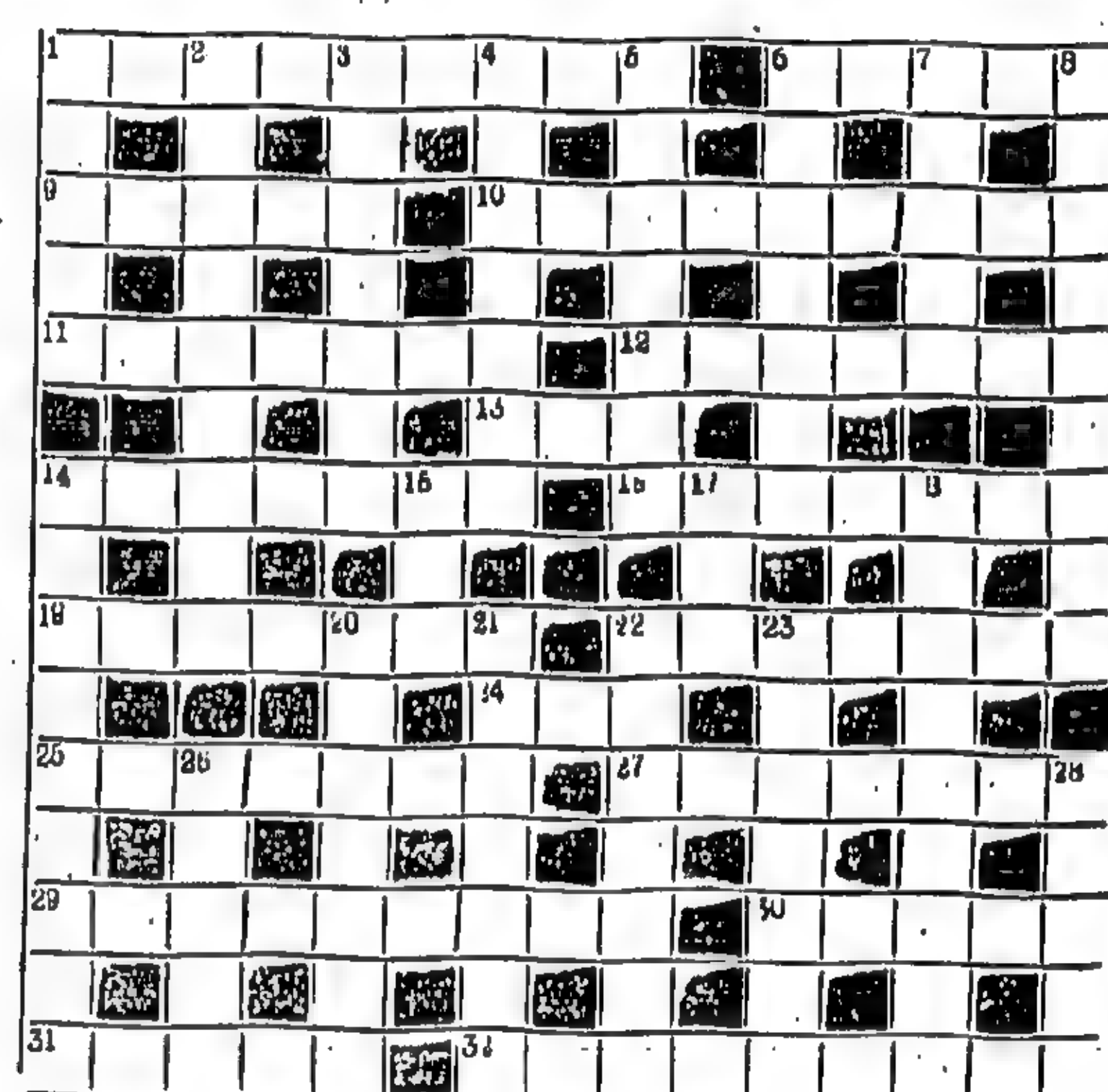
GOOD FUN.

"CHARLIE'S AUNT" which makes its reappearance in Hongkong through the medium of the Garden Theatre, is regarded, in many quarters as being Charles Ruggles' best piece of comedy acting. As an exposition of sheer farce I am in entire agreement, though I prefer his more subtle acting in *The Young Man of Manhattan* and *Gentlemen of the Press*. The picture, however, is quite a worthy successor to the original silent version, when Sid Chaplin aroused the enthusiasm of the entire cinema world by one of the most brilliant creations conceivable. Even the irresistible Charles Ruggles cannot quite reach the same heights of excellence as those achieved by Chaplin. In many other respects the talking version of this delightful comedy has distinct advantages, and in any case a rare entertainment is assured by a visit to the Garden.

INCOMPATIBILITY.

WHEN I heard that Paramount had co-featured Gary Cooper and Claudette Colbert I experienced a twinge of misgiving. Somehow the thought of petite Claudette playing opposite to he-man Gary did not impress, and that feeling was not allayed on seeing them together in *The Woman* which started yesterday at the Oriental Theatre. Not that the two don't give of their best (which is pretty good entertainment as my readers well know); but the incompatibility of their characteristics stuck out a mile, on top of which they have to enact sheer blythe. Paramount have infused an unusual amount of "sob" into this picture (that is, unusual for them), and unless one has a very sentimental make-up the reaction is not conducive to soothing entertainment. The remarkable thing is that it is this type of picture which enjoys a rare following of cinema "fans." It is the physical appeal on which (Continued on Page 9.)

OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS



Across

- 1 Do they form fours in the jungle?
- 6 See, and pass round at the double.
- 9 This shade may be deadly.
- 10 Herbs Teutonic reverse of the Bolshevik.
- 11 Carried back to a sort of square.
- 12 A centre of collection.
- 13 Formerly formerly.
- 14 Hero-worshipper.
- 16 Parliament is in it.
- 19 Trace.
- 22 Praises become a paralytic state.
- 24 Department on the River.
- 25 To get a dramatic performance stick a prong in me.
- 27 In spite of its troubles this country always has its men in rags.
- 29 A good blowing up, he thinks, is what the authorities need.
- 30 The sailor is before him.
- 31 By these lawbreakers are clapped.
- 32 Plough of little use to farmers (two words).

Down

- 1 The number one.
- 2 For internal or external use by the retiring.
- 3 County notorious for its bad roads?
- 4 Of course it is when unloaded.
- 5 The rope parts—and the ship goes ashore.
- 6 Flashy looks.
- 7 "Oh for a—in some vast wilder-

ness" (Cowper).

- 8 Separate compositions which are in harmony.
- 14 Obviously this is not a matter of convenience.
- 15 Helen's birthplace.
- 17 It is twice transformed in 32.
- 18 This suggests what might be said to one who feasted during a fast.
- 20 Of volcanic origin.
- 21 Just before 9.
- 22 Small talk.
- 23 A scrap at the sales.
- 26 I'm nearly at the top of the tree in the Hebrides.
- 28 He might object if you took his part.

Yesterday's Solution.

BLOWPIPE HOTTER
ONCE IN A WHILE
BESSEMER CIRCUIT
WIFE OF A CROOK
INTREPID IMPAI
GENTLEMANLY
CROSSING STIMPLETON
WATERMELON
NET FISHING AU
IMOGEN BEAMEND
NORRIS BULL
GANTON BIRDCAG
GUTTER FISHES
PAYING AMETHYS

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FAVOURITE
OF UNQUESTIONABLE
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FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

TAGALONG,
ON BEHALF
OF
JUMBO,
CHALLENGES
POODLE
TO A
RACE...
FRECKLES
THINKS IT
A BIG JOKE,
BUT TAKES
TAG UP
ON IT!!

WE OUGHTA HAVE A
COUPLE DAYS TO TRAIN
BEFORE WE HAVE THE
RACE, HADNT
WE?

DOESNT MAKE ANY
DIFFERENCE TO ME...
I'M READY ANY TIME
YOU SAY... POODLE
DOESNT NEED TO
TRAIN!!

HE GOES AN' CHALLENGES
US TO A RACE, THEN HE
WANTS TIME TO TRAIN FOR
IT... HOH... WE'LL BEAT 'EM,
NO MATTER HOW MUCH HE
TRAINS
JUMBO!!

LOOK HOW STUCK UP
THEY ARE, JUMBO—GEE,
THEY WONT BE THAT
WAY WHEN WE
GET THROUGH WITH
THEM...

WE GOTTA HAVE A
HEART TO HEART TALK...
YOU ARENT GOING TO
LET THAT DOG SHOW
YOU UP... NO GIRL... I
SHOULD SAY NOT!!

YOU'VE BEEN OUR PAL
A LONG, LONG TIME AN'
I THINK ENOUGH OF YOU
TO MATCH YOU AGAINST
POODLE FOR A RACE...
YOU CAN BEAT HIM, CANT
YOU? OF COURSE
YOU CAN!!

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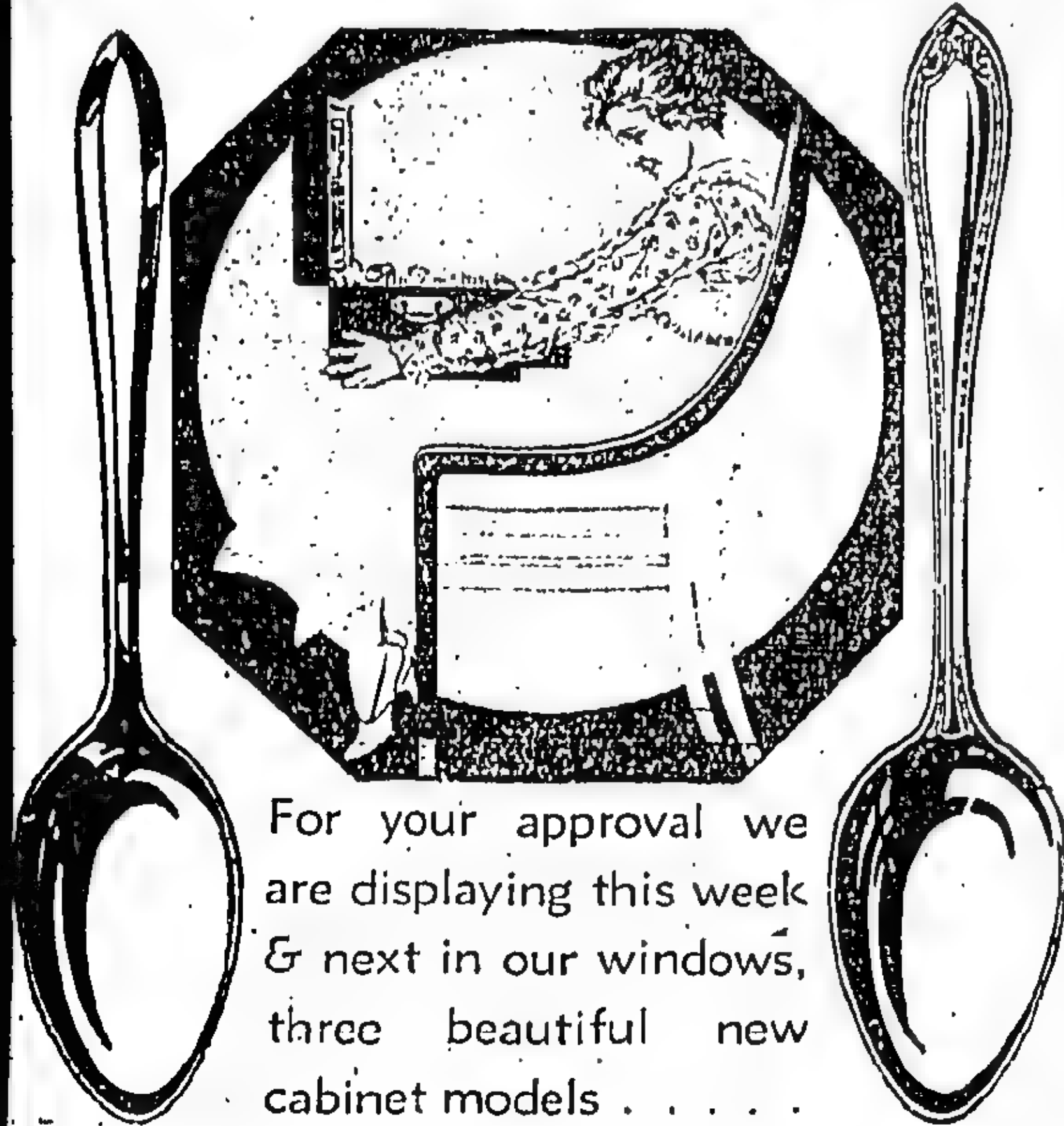
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COACHWORK:—

New and arresting beauty.

COLOUR:—

Below Moulding:
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Moulding: Coach Green.
Fenders: Black.
Wheels: Absinthe Green.
Striping: Cream.

UPHOLSTERY:—

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harmonising with
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Incorporated in Hongkong.
Stubbs Road Happy Valley

The Hongkong Telegraph

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1932.

THE OFFER TO INDIA

The British Government's plans for adjusting the communal problem under the proposed new Indian Constitution have now been made public. They will strike the unbiased observer as an eminently honest and sincere attempt to bridge the gap which the Indians themselves failed to span. Indeed, the closer they are analysed, the clearer does it become that a very wide and liberal measure of self-government is reflected in the arrangements outlined in respect of the Provincial Legislatures. At present, the precise constitution of the Central Legislature has not been decided upon, and until this has been disclosed it will not be possible to envisage the complete picture. So far as the extension of franchise in the provinces is concerned, the scheme can certainly be described as a bold experiment.

The Lothian Franchise Committee's recommendations were freely drawn upon by the Government in coming to its decisions. This Committee, it will be recalled, was charged with the duty of presenting complete and detailed proposals on which to base the revision of the franchise and the arrangement of constituencies for the new Legislatures. In a letter containing the terms of reference, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald emphasised that it was clearly necessary so to widen the electorate that the Legislatures to which responsibility was to be entrusted should be representative of the general mass of the population, and that no important section of the community might lack the means of expressing its needs and opinions. The Lothian Committee kept these ideals well in mind, and it can further be said that the Government's plans also reflect the spirit which is based on the acceptance of the principle of a responsible federal Government. In considering the new proposals, it has to be borne

franchise in India is based on a high property qualification, but that the Lothian Committee recommended that this be so reduced as to enfranchise a much larger proportion of the population. For example, it may be noted, so far as the poorer classes are concerned, that in Bombay City the payment of a rent of the equivalent of 7s. 6d. a month, in Madras City of 27s. a year, and in urban areas in the United Provinces of 36s. a year would confer the right to vote under the Committee's proposals, as would the payment of any local tax or rate in Bengal or of chukidari tax amounting to 6½d. a year in the rural districts of Bihar and Orissa.

It is noteworthy that the Lothian Committee's proposals, on which the plan is largely based, involved an increase in the provinces from the present electorate of approximately seven millions to one of over five times that total, while the proportion of adult males to be enfranchised would be 43.4 per cent. and of adult females 10.5 per cent. The introduction at one fell swoop of so many electors, charged with stupendous responsibilities, must certainly be regarded as one of the greatest experiments in democratic government ever seen. Everything will now depend on the reaction of the Indians themselves. Britain has already shown the sincerity of her motives and the respect which she has for her pledged word. The next move must come from those for whose well-being the great experiment has been devised.

Preserving Urban Beauty

Few will disagree with Lord Grey's recent remark that of all the influences which Oxford brings to bear upon those who through her colleges and halls, the beauty of the city and its surroundings is one of the most abiding and important. It is therefore good to know that with every passing month this beauty becomes more permanent and assured. As a well-known journal points out, the Oxford Preservation Trust goes on from strength to strength. Its control over unwise economic exploitation and building gets progressively more effective. Already the view of Oxford's spires, steeples and towers, silhouetted against the sky line which can be seen from Boars Hill, the residence of the present Poet Laureate, is preserved for all time. Only a few weeks ago a large portion of the famous Shotover Hill was secured by the trust, and certain disfiguring shackles which destroyed the beauty of the celebrated Trout Inn have now been removed. The Town Planning Bill, from which so much was hoped, still hangs fire in the House of Commons. It may not be passed into law; and if it is, it may be passed in a form which will deprive it of most of its usefulness. But the example of Oxford shows that a town, city or village which is really intent upon preserving its attractiveness and charm need not wait upon Government action. It can set up a safeguarding policy of its own which requires no official sanction. Cambridge has been quick to follow Oxford's example, and now has a preservation trust, maintained by voluntary subscriptions, which is no less active than that in the sister university. It is true that these two towns have, for their size, a richer legacy of beauty to preserve than have most English cities. But every British town has some aspect of which its citizens are proud, and which they would like to transmit unspoiled to their successors. Oxford and Cambridge have shown one method at least by which this aim may be effectively accomplished.

A complete change of programme has been arranged for next Sunday's symphonic concert at the Peninsula Hotel, and an excellent entertainment is again promised. Besides a varied selection of orchestral numbers there are vocal items by Mrs. W. R. Fleming, accompanied by Mr. Fleming. The singer is well known and a favourite with Hongkong audiences. There are also violin solos by Prof. G. de la Cruz, with piano accompaniment by Prof. F. Gonzalez. This artist was heard once before in solo and pleased the audience with his artistic playing. Mr. A. Gellman will again conduct

DAY BY DAY

THOUGH YOU MAY BE DULL IN APPEARANCE, YOU CAN BE WISE AND STRONG OF CHARACTER WITHIN.

The forthcoming marriage is announced of Mr. L. Decker, of Messrs. Siemens & Co., to Miss Elsa Hansen, Broadwood Road, Hongkong.

Mr. H. L. Schultz and Mr. I. H. Geare returned to the Colony by the President Taft from Manila, to-day. They were accompanied by Mr. Edward M. Mason, of the New York office of the Socony-Vacuum Corporation.

Found in an unconscious condition with a wound on the side of the head, an unknown Chinese was removed to the Government Civil Hospital from near 6, Ko Shing Street yesterday morning. He died at 2.10 this morning without being able to give any particulars of himself.

Mr. William Yinsoo Lee, of Shanghai, who passed through the Colony at the beginning of this month with his daughter Arline, en route to the Philippines, was entertained at dinner by Governor-General and Mrs. Roosevelt at Malacanang Palace, Manila, on 11th instant. Others present were Mr. Roosevelt's two sons, Theodore and Cornelius, who had just arrived from the United States, and Mr. Ventura, Secretary for the Interior. Mr. Yinsoo Lee and Miss Lee intend remaining in the Philippines until the beginning of September.

SUGAR MARKET**THE LATEST CABLED QUOTATION**

The following cable at the close of the sugar market yesterday has been received by Messrs. Penbreath and Co.

London Terminals.

December 1932 6/6½ down ½d.
March 1933 6/8½ no change.
May 1933 6/9½ down ½d.
August 1933 6/11½ no change.
Buyers at above prices, sellers asking ½d-½d more.

New York Terminals.

September 1932 1.10 no change.
December 1932 1.13 down 2 pts.
March 1933 1.09 down 1 pt.
May 1933 1.12 down 1 pt.
July 1933 —
Cuban 96—Spot New York 1.18 no change.

Sourabaya (18/8/32).—Trust Mills have sold 40,000 tons Whites at F6.00.

SHANGHAI SHARES**THE LATEST CABLED QUOTATIONS**

Messrs. Carrol Bros. have received the following latest cabled quotations of Shanghai shares:

| | |
|---|--------|
| China Finance Corp. | 5.45 |
| International Investment Trust Co. (Ord.) | 7.30 |
| Cathay Land | 11.75 |
| Yungtze Finance Co. | 6.20 |
| International Assurance Co. | 4.15 |
| China Realty Co. | 11.20 |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co. | 25.00 |
| New Engineering (Ord.) | 5.75 |
| Shanghai Dock | 81.00 |
| Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co. | 217.00 |
| Electric Construction Co. 'B' | 29.00 |
| Exco Cotton Mills | 14.40 |
| Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. | 67.00 |
| Zhong Sing Cotton Mills | 11.00 |
| American Asiatic Underwriters (Ord.) | 25.50 |
| American Oriental Finance Corp. 'B' | 25.00 |
| Asia Realty 'B' | 28.00 |
| Gold \$ Bonds 1925 | 60½ |

WANTED—A STRONG MAN WITH AN AXE

By The Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T.

THE Government estimates an ultimate saving to the Exchequer of £23,000,000 a year by the conversion of the 5 per cent. War Loan. That is highly satisfactory, although such a sum represents but a small fraction of the economies to which effect must be given in the near future if the nation is to pay its way.

It would, indeed, be deplorable if the launching of the conversion scheme were to sap in the slightest degree the nation's zeal for retrenchment.

Parliament and the public must face the facts of our financial position and meet them betimes, for Britain is bleeding to death.

Our annual expenditure, by the central Government and local authorities, amounts to the huge total of one thousand million pounds, or three times that of 1913. The level of commodity values is now lower than before the war while the volume and value of our trade, home and export, are but little greater than in 1913.

"SOCKING THE RICH."

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer broadcasts the glad tidings that he has balanced his Budget, it is well for him that wireless is a one-way gadget; for, could the people give answer, the withering retort would echo from half the homes in the land: "Would to God that we could balance ours!"

For the national account is being squared only by the disbursement as annual revenue of capital resources laboriously saved by the private citizen and torn from him, while he lives, by excessive direct taxation which he cannot pay out of income; while £76,000,000 of capital will this year be lopped from his dead remains and used to meet the current requirements of the State.

"Socking the rich" may be good fun on the public platform, but this reckless dissipation of our national resources is going before long to bring dearth and destitution to every wage-earner in Britain, while no part of the community will escape its fell effects.

For it is plain that the savings of the private citizen are the sole source from which industry may draw the capital which is essential to its conduct, and that a dearth of available capital in Britain at the moment when world trade commences to recover would impose upon our manufacturers a handicap which would be fatal to our industrial recovery.

While we must not abandon the hope of some measure of relief from the cost of armaments as a consequence of international arrangement, it seems clear that it would be unwise to count upon this in the immediate future. Again, it is very evident that the nation would contemplate with the utmost reluctance any substantial cuts in the Social and Health Services, though it would welcome with acclamation economies in the cost of their administration.

SOME SYMPTOMS.

It is quite true that the aggregate of savings to be attained by even a drastic pruning of redundant staff in the Public Departments would appear slight in relation to the vast sum of our annual expenditure. Nevertheless,

such retrenchment as is possible should be effected without delay. "Candle-end economies" must not be despised, and every penny saved is worth while. A searching scrutiny of departmental superfluities would do much to impress upon our bureaucrats the extreme gravity of the financial situation.

An examination of the Exchequer expenditure on Central Government Finance (Class 1 of the Civil Accounts) will serve to illustrate the fashion in which office expenditure has been allowed to grow. The 24 items under this head comprise such services as the Civil Service Commission; the Government Actuary; the Public Research Offices; and the National Savings Committee. None of these items is in any way connected with the Social Services. In 1913-14 the cost of these services together was £802,940, while in 1930-31 this had risen to £2,042,071, an increase of no less than £1,239,131. The sum involved is not large, but the increase is symptomatic of the tumour-like growth of public departments.

It is difficult to believe that if these offices had been part of the activities of a commercial concern, means would not have been discovered in face of financial stringency substantially to reduce their annual cost. I am confident that reductions in staff could be effected without the least sacrifice in efficiency in such Departments as the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Ministries of Health and Labour.

NOT A COMMITTEE'S JOB.

In skill, integrity, and public spirit our Civil Servants are unmatched throughout the world, but to expect them to sign their own death-warrant is to ask too much of human nature. Nor would it appear that a committee, however constituted, could provide the sharpness in decision and the executive force required to effect the maximum of economy. The duty should therefore be laid upon an individual, advised, it may be, by a committee upon which the Civil Service should be represented by a minority of members.

The person appointed should be neither a serving Civil Servant nor an active politician. He should report directly to the Cabinet, and his recommendations should be implemented forthwith. There is good ground for holding that this expedient, if resolutely prosecuted, would yield a substantial harvest of genuine retrenchment.

TOO MANY FRILLS.

The growth of expenditure upon education to the formidable total of £100,000,000 in the current year is indeed alarming. In face of such figures we may well ask: Are we receiving our money's worth for these enormous disbursements? No good citizen desires to deprive any child of the opportunity to succeed in life, but there are not a few frills upon our educational curriculum with which we could very well dispense.

A resolute drive towards a reduction in the cost of education would result in substantial economies without the least hurt to our educational system.

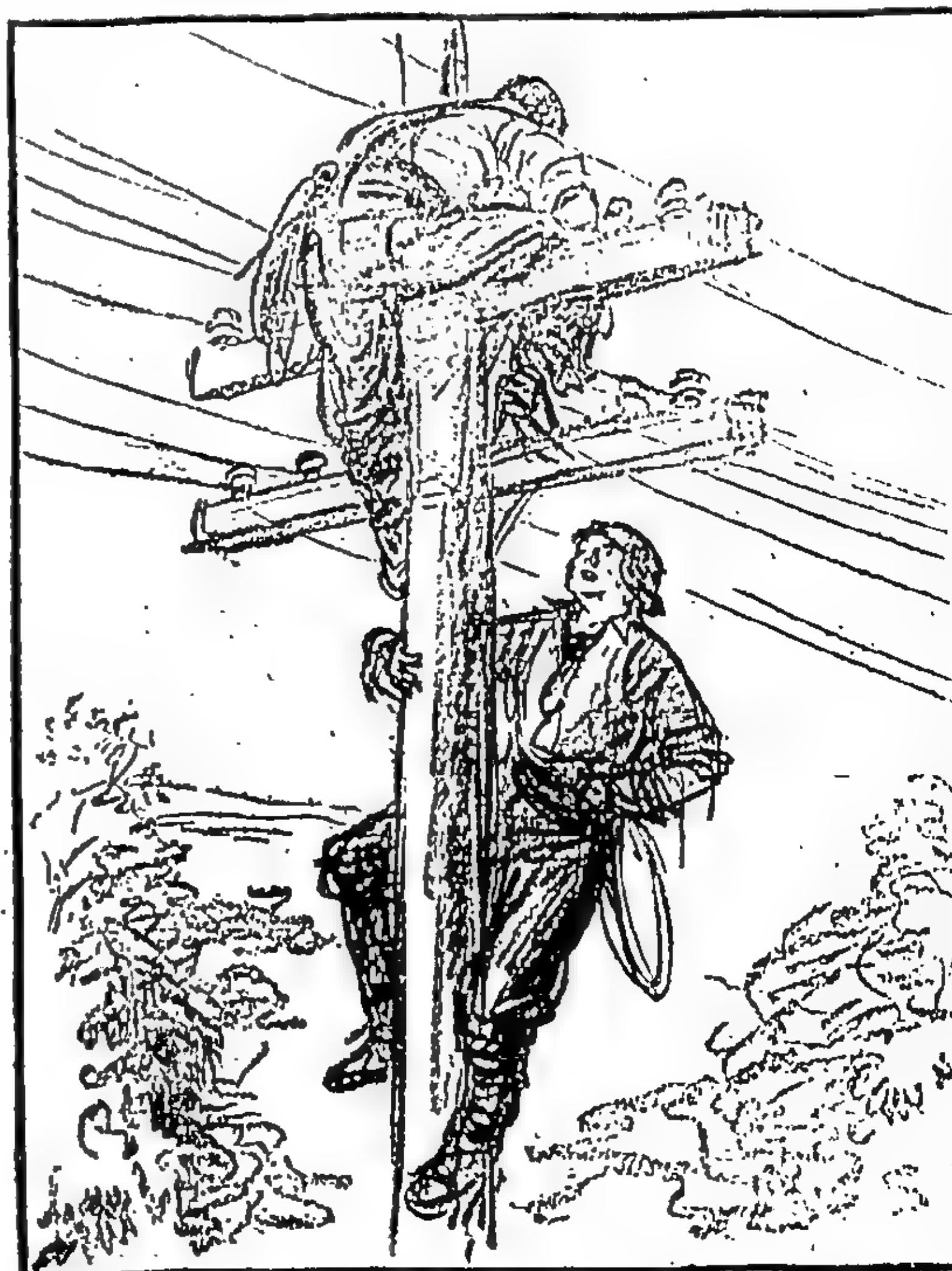
The Development Commission, an organisation designed to disburse sums we cannot afford upon objects with which we can well dispense, should be immediately disbanded—lock, stock, and barrel.

THE RATES BURDEN.

Again, in the year 1931, the commitments of the Road Fund amounted to £62,000,000, which had been incurred without any vestige of parliamentary control or sanction. Immediate effect should be given to the recommendation of the Committee on National Expenditure for the abolition of the Road Fund and the submission of road grants to the control of Parliament.

Local authorities in the United Kingdom last year raised £165,000,000 in rates, while their outstanding loan debt is now £1,300,000,000. In the years immediately preceding 1931 their loan debt had been rising by £56,000,000 a year. It is imperative that effective Treasury control should be established over all schemes initiated by the departments which involve expenditure or borrowing by local authorities. For rates fall as a burden upon the cost of production and constitute a growing menace to our competitive power in world markets.

Expenditure justifiable in times of plenty may be indefensible in periods of dearth. Retrenchment, drastic and immediate, is essential if Britain's position is to be secured and her solvency retained.



"I wouldn't let her go on the stage. A guy with a famous wife soon loses his identity."

A conductor of the Hongkong Tramway Company has reported to the police that he was robbed of several ten cent pieces at the Shaikwan terminus last night by a man who threw pepper in his face. The man snatched the money and ran into one of the side streets.

WHO SHOT FUNG?

(Continued from Page 1).

them at Pokfulam.

Mr. Lindell:—Assuming that this glove was found by police officers at No. 19, Man Chung Fong, could you say how it got there?

Witness:—Ah Wong dropped it there.

How did it get into Wong's possession?—He had been to my place at Pokfulam.

Mr. Jenkin then began the cross-examination of Tsui.

“WORTHLESS SCOUNDREL.”

Mr. Jenkin:—The prosecuting counsel, in opening his case, described you as a dangerous and worthless scoundrel.

Witness:—I don't agree, although that was the criticism of the Crown.

You are a gunman?—Yes.

The Chief Justice:—Gumman is an ambiguous term.

Mr. Jenkin (to accused):—You are a man who will use a gun for an unlawful purpose?—No.

NOT A MURDERER.

You are a self-confessed murderer?—By the word “murderer,” are you referring to this case, or generally?

You may be a murderer generally, as you say, but I am referring to this case?—I am referring to this case, but you cannot refer generally. What right have you to say that?

You are the type of man who would stick at nothing, who would not hesitate to do anything unlawful?—No.

You would perjure yourself to save your neck?—You may say so, but I do not.

Answering further questions, witness said he was arrested on June 20th, approximately three months after the shooting. He had followed the case carefully in the Chinese newspapers.

PARDON PROMISE.

Questioned about his pardon, witness said when he was at Police Headquarters after his arrest, he was told that the Government would perhaps grant him a pardon if he told the whole truth about the shooting. His statement was taken by Chief Detective Inspector Reynolds.

Witness said his gang consisted of Ah Wong, Ah Kwan, Ah Lau and himself. Ah To Nui, he said, was not really associated with the gang.

Mr. Jenkin:—What is this idea of dropping Ah To Nui now? You paid him \$250.

Witness:—That payment was not connected with this murder. Could not this money have been a loan? I gave him this \$250 because of the bond of affection existing between us.

“Ah To Nui might have had some knowledge of the murder,” he said, “but I do not say he had full knowledge.”

Yes or no, do you say he took no active part at all in any of the events which led to the murder of Fung?—So far as I know he had done nothing personally towards the murder of Fung and all that was done was by several of us whose names I have mentioned.

NO PART IN SHOOTING.

I want this clearly. Do you say that Ah To Nui had no active part at all in any arrangements to bring about the murder of Fung?—I should say he took no active part whatever in the shooting of Fung, which was done by one man and one man only. With regard to the arrangements and discussion of the plot, he was not present at all and we purposely would not let him in any of the arrangements, but whether he came in secretly and heard what we were talking about I cannot say.

Do you mean by that that, as far you know, Ah To Nui never had anything to do with the gang, the gang plans, and the gang activities, from beginning to end?—I meant to tell you this: That I did not actually instruct Ah To Nui to do anything in the murder of Fung, and whatever he did was done by him voluntarily because of the existing friendship between them.

I am not going to leave it like that. You have told us, and the Crown attaches much importance to this incident, that on March 19th an attempt was made to shoot Fung, at least arrangements were made to shoot Fung and it did not come off?—Yes.

That Wong was the man who was to do the shooting?—Yes.

PRESENT ON SCENE.

Were you present?—I was present at the scene but far away. I was at the back of these people. As far away as the length of this court?—About that distance. Wong was close up to him.

Who else was there?—Ah Wong, myself, Ah To Nui, who was also very far away.

Was he standing with you?—He was standing across the road, one on each side of the road.

And there was a car standing outside 14, Shan Kong Road?—Yes.

You knew that Ah Wong, on your own case, was going to attempt to shoot Fung that night?—Yes.

Tell me what were you doing up in the road? What was the idea of you being there at all?—Firstly I was there to watch how the thing was going on, and secondly, the man was sent there by me, so why shouldn't I be there to see what he was doing?

What was the effect of Ah To Nui being there?—I did not ask him to station himself there. If he happened to be there, did you say I have a right to drive him away from the place?

AH LAU MENTIONED.

Quite by accident he happened to be on the other side of the road?—I never told him to go there at all. Why he was there I have no idea. For all I know it might have been Ah Lau or Ah Wong who asked him to go there.

You seized that opportunity, I notice, to introduce the name of Ah Lau. My question was this: That it was an accident that he (Ah To Nui) was there. You seized the opportunity of referring to Ah Lau?—No. That's not true. I did not mean to seize the opportunity of drawing Lau in at all. I am telling the truth. If you don't accept it, that's your business. I never told him to go there.

EVIDENCE RECALLED.

Do you remember giving evidence at the Police Court on this matter?—Yes.

Did you say as follows: “I once saw Fung get into car 78?”—Yes.

Did you then say: “That was on the 18th or 19th March?”—Yes.

Did you then say: “That was between 7 and 8 p.m.”?—Yes.

Did you say: “Ah Lau, Wong and myself and Ah To Nui were there by arrangement?”—Yes, I said that, but as a matter of fact we were by arrangement to the extent that Ah Lau, Ah Wong and myself were there by arrangement.

Did you then say: “We were about two or three yards from the car?”—I may have said that; I cannot say. It is so long ago now.

Did you also say that you four were not far away from one another?—Yes, that's so.

“We,” still talking of the same four, “were there to strike Ah Fung with a gun?”—Yes.

Were you then telling the truth when you gave that evidence?—Yes.

NOT TELLING LIES.

Then you were lying to-day?—Oh no. I am not telling lies at all. We were there ready to shoot Fung.

This whole story of this abortive attempt on the 19th is a lie?—It is quite true. It is not untrue.

Your story as to Ah Lau is a lie?—No.

You have said this morning, just a few moments ago, that only Ah Lau, Wong and yourself were present by arrangement?—Yes.

Did you yesterday swear in this box with regard to this evening's incident, did you swear that the party consisted only of Wong, Tsui, that is yourself, and Ah To Nui?—Yes.

Was that true?—It is true that we were there for the purpose of shooting Fung.

Was it true that your party consisted of yourself, Wong and Ah To Nui?—Ah Wong was the man to whom I gave instructions.

ANSWER OBJECTED TO.

Mr. Jenkin:—I object to that answer, your Lordship.

Mr. Jenkin (to witness):—You remember saying yesterday that your party was Wong, yourself and Ah To Nui. You said that in answer to the Crown Counsel, Mr. Lindell?—Yes, but I did not mean that at all. What I meant by saying my gang was the party, and not necessarily the men who were present at the scene but the men who took active parts in the matter.

At the request of Mr. Jenkin, his Lordship read from his notes the passage involved.

The Chief Justice:—This is the evidence I took down from you yesterday afternoon, speaking about the 19th March: “It was on information received that I went there (that is No. 14). My party was myself, Ah Wong and Ah To Nui and there saw Fung with a lady.”

Mr. Jenkin:—You have heard the learned Judge's record of what you swore yesterday?—Yes.

Was that true evidence or false evidence?—True.

Then all this evidence is false?—What false?

DILEMMA.

Mr. Jenkin:—Can you distinguish between the truth and falsity?—I am speaking the truth. What you allege is false?

Mr. Jenkin:—Your statement that Ah Lau was there.

Witness:—I am not referring to March 19.

Mr. Jenkin:—I put it to you that your evidence is false, and that in order to try and get yourself out of a dilemma you have said you are not talking about March 19. It is another lie is it

not?—I don't see where I am lying. Those present on the scene were myself, Wong and Ah To Nui.

Have you seen Ah To Nui since he gave evidence in the police court?—I saw him in the gaol, but not actually to speak to, I had no opportunity.

AH TO-NUI'S STORY.

Do you know what evidence Ah To Nui gave in the police court?—No, sir.

Have you no idea?—No, I was kept somewhere away from the court when Ah To Nui gave his evidence. I was watched by the police.

This is your case then. That you have no idea of the nature of Ah To Nui's evidence at the police court?—No idea.

I put it to you that is another lie?—Say what you please. What lie is that?

Mr. Jenkin:—The lie is that you do not know, which accounts for your altered evidence in regard to Ah To Nui.

Witness:—How do you know I know the evidence of Ah To Nui?

“WHY SHOULD I?”

Mr. Jenkin:—I put it to you that this change of front on your part in regard to Ah To Nui is because you know his evidence conflicts with yours and you are deliberately lying in order to make your evidence accord with his, if you can?—I do not know what happened to Ah To Nui at the police court. Whether his evidence is contrary to mine I have no idea. Why should I try to alter my evidence to suit his?

You say that on March 19 you saw Ah Lau's wife go into No. 14. How long was she in the house?—Less than a quarter of an hour.

More than 10 minutes and less than a quarter of an hour?—I cannot tell you definitely. It was less than a quarter of an hour.

Mr. Jenkin:—No, I can't take that. Did you say in your depositions that she was in the house about 15 minutes?—Yes.

Isn't 15 minutes a quarter of an hour?—No.

“NOTHING TO DO WITH ME.”

Then if that evidence is true that you saw her go into the house, Ah To Nui also saw her go into the house?—Whether Ah To Nui saw I can't say.

But he was two or three yards away from the car parked outside of the house?—I can't say if somebody else saw something. It is nothing to do with me.

I put it to you that the whole of your evidence in regard to that night is one tissue of lies?—It is absolutely true.

THE BIG GUN.

Mr. Jenkin:—You took the big gun down to Man Chung Fong on March 23 after the failure to kill Fung?

Witness:—Yes.

Is that true?—Yes.

You swore yesterday you rented the furniture on March 10?—Yes.

Then if the evidence you gave in the Police Court is true you took the small gun to Man Chung Fong on March 10, the day you rented the furniture?—Yes.

And the bigger gun was taken on March 17?—Yes.

That is nine days before Kwan was brought into this matter?—Yes.

Then your evidence with regard to taking the gun there is a lie, isn't it?—Why is it a lie? Why could not I put the pistol there, take it away and put it back in the presence of Kwan.

A MENTAL ACROBAT.

Mr. Jenkin:—Besides the many unpleasant things I mentioned earlier, I suggest you are also a mental acrobat. The evidence you have given in this Court with regard to getting Kwan and taking the big gun to No. 17, Man Chung Fong is deliberate perjury, is it not?—No. You are wrong.

Witness was cross-examined at length as to whether he saw Ah To Nui in the vicinity of Village Road on the night of the murder.

He said that he did not see Ah To Nui when he first went to scout around but when confronted with his police court evidence that he saw Ah To Nui a little to the east of the junction of Shan Kwan and Village Road, replied “I cannot recollect. It is so long ago.”

Mr. Sheldon remarked that the did not know whether, from his friend's cross-examination, it was denied that George Fung was shot by Wong and he asked that the defence indicate to the Crown whether that was denied or not.

Mr. Potter:—I have never heard such a question put by a Crown Prosecutor in the whole of my life.

His Lordship remarked that that was as far as they could get at the present.

Mr. Sheldon (re-examining):—The question of Ah To Nui and the money you gave him. You told us you gave him \$250?—Yes.

GIFT OR LOAN.

And you told us you gave it to him as a loan and not because he was a member of the gang?—Money was parted with all right. Should he return it, it would be a loan, but if he does not return it, it would be a gift from me.

Witness continued that Ah To

THRILLING CRICKET STRUGGLE

SUSSEX REFUSE TO BE SHAKEN OFF

CHAMPIONSHIP BID

London, Aug. 18.

The neck and neck struggle between Yorkshire and Sussex for the county championship grows more exciting. Both teams recorded further victories to-day, Yorkshire by an innings over Somerset and Sussex by 56 runs over Gloucester at Cheltenham.

It is interesting to note that the remainder of Sussex's matches are in Sussex, while the remainder of Yorkshire's are on tour.

James Langridge played the leading role in the capital win over Gloucester, taking thirteen wickets for 67 runs.

Sussex were dismissed for 133 runs. Goddard taking 6 wickets for 26 runs. Gloucester collapsed sensationally.

Langridge was literally unplayable and captured 7 wickets for 8 runs, the last wicket falling at 86. Sussex's batting was again unable to resist the Gloucester attack.

Parker taking 6 wickets for 48 runs. Their innings closed at 142. Gloucester going in for the fourth innings, requiring 189 runs to win. Langridge and Wensley bowling unchanged dismissed them for 132. Langridge claimed six wickets at a cost of 59 runs. Wensley took 4 for 51.



Langridge.

YORKSHIRE'S SUCCESS.

Somerset, visiting Sheffield, shared the fate of the majority to bat only once.

The result was decided on the first day, when Somerset were sent back for 53 runs and Yorkshire put together another big total, with Sutcliffe again the master. Yorkshire finally declared with 357 runs on the board and eight wickets down, Sutcliffe having contributed 136, his tenth century of the season. Somerset achieved a total of 171 in their second knock, during which Bowes took 4 for 41.

In Somerset's first innings, Fisher did the hat-trick and took 5 wickets for 12 runs.

INNINGS WIN FOR KENT.

Kent, no longer interested in the championship, obtained their twelfth victory of the season to-day, defeating Worcester by an innings and 109 runs.

Kent took first turn at the wicket and compiled 284 runs, to which Ames contributed 101. Worcester were dismissed for 71 (Freeman, 5 for 17; C. S. Marriott, 4 for 17) and following on made 204, Freeman taking 5 for 67.—*Reuter.*

ROLAND FOR CHICAGO'S OLIVER

Keen Baseball Struggles

New York, Aug. 18.

Boston carried the Chicago Cubs to fifteen innings before conceding victory in the National League to-day. Their townsmen in the American League beat the Chicagoans by the odd run in a similarly extended struggle. McManus hit a home run for the Red Sox and Levey for the White Sox.

Frisch hit two home runs for St. Louis Cardinals, who nevertheless lost a double header. Results:

| NATIONAL LEAGUE. | | |
|------------------|----|------|
| Chicago | 4 | 16 2 |
| Boston | 3 | 13 6 |
| Cincinnati | 3 | 8 2 |
| New York | 7 | 15 2 |
| St. Louis | 4 | 10 2 |
| Philadelphia | 10 | 10 1 |
| St. Louis | 4 | 8 0 |
| Philadelphia | 9 | 12 2 |

| AMERICAN LEAGUE. | | |
|------------------|---|------|
| Boston | 7 | 12 2 |
| Chicago | 6 | 19 6 |

—*Reuter.*

nui was not given the money because of any specific part in the murder of George Fung. He had nothing to do with the murder at all. Ah Lau, continued witness, was in 50, Village Road and not outside on the night of the murder.

Th smaller of the two pistols as taken to 17, Man Chung Fong on March 10 and the larger one the following day. It was not his

RADIO BROADCAST

EUROPEAN LECTURE FROM THE STUDIO

Broadcast by Z.H.W. on a wavelength of 366 metres. (846 K.C.s.).

5.7 p.m. Chinese programme.

7.10.30 p.m. European programme.

7 p.m. Stock Quotations, etc.

7.30 p.m. A Concert.

Guitar Solo—Gavota (Gomez) 5397.

Song—Homing (Salmon and del Riego) 5397.

Song—Softly Awakes my Heart (From “Samson and Delilah”—Salsabene) 5397.

Muriel Brunskill (Contralto) 33281.

Piano Solo—Allegretto In A Flat (From “Mousses Musiques”) (Schubert) 4890.

Song—Dusk in the Valley (Meredith and Leimann) 4890.

Song—Birds Sing at Eventide (Barrie and Conter) 4812.

Cello Solo—Air for G String (Bach). 4812.

Cello Solo—Après un Reve (Faure). 4812.

7.30-8 p.m. From the Studio.

A Piano Solo Recital by Mrs. W. Kauls.

8 p.m. Local Time and Weather Report.

8.30-8.45 p.m. Variety.

Vocal Duo—Mr. Chandra—I'm a One-Man Girl 4812.

Humorous Monologue—Mr. Potter Visits Southsea 4812.

Piano Solo—Sweet Nothings. 4812.

Piano Solo—Jasmine 4812.

8.48-9.15 p.m. Octets and Sea Shanties.

Octet—Melody (Davies). 4812.

Octet—Moonbeams and Shadows (Squire). 4812.

Sea Shanty—(a) Tom's Gown to Hilo (4) 4812.

What Shall We do with the Drunken Sailor (b) Blow the Man Down (d) The Merchant Ship (arr. Frey and Shaw). 4812.

The League of Arts Choir 4812.

Octet—Love's Old Sweet Song (Molloy). 4812.

Octet—Firm (Edith). 4812.

Sea Shanty—Away for Kila (arr. Carey). 4812.

Sea Shanty—Shanadoo (arr. Carey). 4812.

9.15-9.45 p.m. From the Studio.

A talk on “Bachminster” by Mr. Denis H. Hazel (Director of William Sykes Ltd., (Norwich and London).

9.45-10.3 p.m. Orchestral & Band Music.

Blue Bell (Brown). 4812.

Laughing Madamette (Collins). 4812.

Millions d'Arcueil—Serenade (Brigit). 4812.

St. Yves Avant des Altes (Hahn). 4812.

Jean Lenon and His Orchestra 4812.

Nails (Delibes). 4812.

Band of The Royal Air Force 4812.

10.30-10.27 p.m. Scottish Selections.

Song—I'm Gled My Heart's my Ain (arr. Inglis). 4812.

Margaret P. Stewart (Soprano) 4812.

Band—Scottish March 4812.

Reg. Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards 4812.

Song—You Along O' Me (O'Reilly and Sanderson). 4812.

Malcolm McEachern (Bass) 4812.

Band—Reminiscences of Scotland (Arr. Godfrey). 4812.

Song—Up in The Morning Early (Hamilton Mackenzie). 4812.

Margaret Stewart (Soprano) 4812.

Song—The “De-Lia” Ave! 4812.

Alex. Carmichael (Baritone) 4812.

10.27 p.m. Rugby Mid-Day Press News.

10.30 p.m. Close Down.

All Columbia Records in the above European programmes are kindly supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Company.

KZRM PROGRAMME.

Today's Broadcast from the Main Studio:

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AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC
COMPETITION

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First Prize \$60.00
Second Prize \$40.00
Third Prize \$20.00
Three Consolation Prizes \$10.00 Each

In addition to the Cash Prizes The Eastman Kodak Company offer a Special Prize which will be known as the—

EASTMAN KODAK
PRIZE.

A 1932 Model Kodak 616 with f.6.3 Anastigmat Lens, which will be awarded for the

BEST STORY TELLING PICTURE.

SECTION FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Messrs. Waibel & Co. ("Defac") offer six "AGFA" box cameras to be competed for by school-children. These will be awarded to best six pictures in this class.

Bathing Scenes, Picnic Illustrations, Local Beauty Spots, Typical Chinese Studies, etc. All photographs must be of subjects taken in the Colony.

Photographs may be submitted forthwith, and it is intended to reproduce selected pictures in the *Telegraph* Pictorial Supplement as from the first Saturday in July. The Competition will close on August 31st, 1932.

The following rules will govern the Competition:—

- 1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- 2.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs submitted up to August 31st, 1932. In the event of two or more photographs being considered of equal merit, any or all of the prizes will be divided accordingly. The decision of the Judges shall be final.
- 3.—The right to publish any or all of the entries in the *Telegraph* Pictorial Supplement is reserved.
- 4.—Photographs which have been already entered in local competitions will be ineligible.
- 5.—No photographs will be returned.
- 6.—Photographs, preferably in black and white, must be addressed to the Editor and must bear on back the name and address of competitor.
- 7.—No correspondence will be entered into in connexion with the Competition.
- 8.—The six "Agfa" cameras donated by Messrs. Waibel & Co. ("Defac") may only be competed for by local school-children. Each entry in this section must bear the name of the competitor together with that of his or her school.

THAT "SNAP" MAY WIN \$60.00!

RIDER MAIN DEBATE

(Continued from Page 2).

Sir Henry May Quoted.

On the occasion of the first reading of the Bill to provide for the institution of the system, the then Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. F. H. (afterwards Sir Henry) May made these important observations: "The rider-main system can be equally well adapted to the prevention of waste, and it is for that purpose that it is now sought to be introduced—for the prevention of waste. It is simply, if I may so describe it in a few short words, a system of huge meters for blocks of buildings instead of separate meters for separate houses. The principle of the Bill was carefully considered by both Mr. Chadwick and Professor Simpson. It has been adopted and endorsed by both these experts... I repeat again the object of the Bill, the object we all have before us, is the prevention of waste. The experts, especially Mr. Chadwick, are of opinion that the waste could be stopped by this system, the Government are strongly of that opinion, and our local advisers here are also of the same opinion."

At a subsequent meeting of the Council the Attorney-General, the Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, said: "The reasons why the Government introduce this Bill are that on further consideration it has appeared that all the objects aimed at by the Bill of 1902, principal among which is the supply of a sufficient quantity of water to the town of Victoria with the least possible waste, may be effected without incurring the hardships which the Bill of 1902 would be inevitably inflicting on a certain section of the community using water... Rider-mains are a means by which the supply of water can be regulated to blocks of houses as effectively as it can be by meters in the case of single houses."

Original Object.

From these quotations from Hansard it is clear that the principal object of the rider-main system was to detect and prevent waste. That object was attained and reiterated by the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General of that day. After 26 years' operation no evidence has been adduced to prove that the system has failed of that object. It stands to reason that a system which is subject, as the rider-main system is, to severe restrictions for long periods at a time, almost annually, cannot but conserve materially our water supply.

It is very well to say, as it has been said by some, that there is bound to be waste in a system which supplies water free, for people are apt to be careless in the use of a thing for which they have not to pay. The matter is too important to the tens of thousands of the poorer classes for it to be disposed of with a time-worn dictum. Incontrovertible facts are necessary.

On Wrong Premises.

What are the facts that the Government has produced? To strengthen his assertion that the rider-main system was wasteful, the Hon. Colonial Secretary informed us that a comparison had been made by the Government of the water consumption on the island and in Kowloon, which revealed the fact that the former was consistently some 30% higher per head; and he went on to say that "this comparison made it impossible to avoid the further conclusion that the rider-main system could not be abolished. From the charge of wastefulness."

We say that that conclusion is founded on wrong premises. It has been pointed out to us that in making the comparison, the Government did not take into account the considerable quantity of water supplied by Hongkong to the large number of Kowloon residents who come over here daily during business hours to pursue their vocations, as well as to the even larger number of visitors from the New Territories and Cheung Chau, from Canton and Macao and from other adjacent ports.

Government's Figures.

However, we do not entirely rely upon this fact, important though it is, to show the unfairness of the comparison. The Government itself has only a few days ago, and unintentionally, furnished an argument in refutation of its own inference. In last week's Press were published the figures of the Colony's water supply for the month of July. These figures show that the consumption in the city and Kowloon during the month of July was \$44.38 million gallons; and this, on an estimated population of 383,500, works out at 29 gallons per head per day. The consumption in Kowloon was 177 million gallons, which works out at 18.9 gallons per head per day, on an estimated population of 302,200.

Hongkong Consumption.

The comparison does establish the fact that the rider-main system is wasteful.

Hongkong is considerably higher—about 50 per cent higher—than that in Kowloon; but how are we to account for this vast difference? Whatever the causes, the rider-mains were not one of them, for during the whole of July they were completely closed! This, then, demolishes the point, of which the Government and others have made so much, that the higher consumption on the island should be laid at the door of the rider-main users.

Now, the Government is proposing to replace the rider-main system with the principle of compulsory meterage, a principle the economical quality of which has by no means been demonstrated. It may not be known to some honourable members that in 1923 the Government contemplated a similar change, with only this difference, that water was to be charged for from the first gallon consumed.

At a meeting of leading and representative members of the Chinese community, numbering about 40, convened by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and held in his office on the 22nd June, 1923, the question was exhaustively discussed.

Meters Not Economical.

In order to justify the proposal of the Government to make a change from the first gallon used, the Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs informed the meeting that certain test meterings made in the year 1921-22 in six houses chosen at random, had revealed considerable waste. This test conclusively proves that metering does not conduce to economy. It was submitted by several speakers at the meeting that it was exceedingly difficult for employers to control effectively their servants in the use of water, and that servants were more inclined to be extravagant when they did not have to carry the water from the street themselves.

Here, I may draw attention to an important remark of Mr. Osbert Chadwick, the expert sent out by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to study and report on the water problem of the Colony in 1902. That remark is contained in para. 21 of Sessional Paper No. 4 and is this: "I maintain that the meter system is the only system of rating which is thoroughly efficient and equitable." It is significant that Mr. Chadwick used the word "rating," and did not say that the meter system was the most economical.

The proceedings of the meeting of the 22nd June, 1923, were reported to the Governor of that time, Sir Edward Stubbs; and a few days later the Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. G. M. (now Sir Murchison) Fletcher informed the Hon. Sir Shouson Chow and me that the proposal would be dropped, and that he advised the people in the rider-main districts to apply for meters which would be freely granted.

Meters Increasing.

We thought at the time that, by following the Government's advice, the matter would end there. That that advice has been largely followed can be seen in the steadily increasing number of meters that have been applied for and installed since 1923. At this very moment, according to the reply given by the Hon. Director of Public Works to my question put at the meeting of this Council on the 4th August, 2,100 meters have been applied for but not yet installed in the rider-main districts. But for the difficulties which the people have, until quite recently, experienced in obtaining meters—a fact borne out by the 2,100 applications still awaiting attention—more applications would have been made for them.

Now the Government has revived the question—in fact, has actually taken some action, without having produced more arguments to justify it, except that the large number of meters that have been applied for in recent years has made it necessary to make the change, for, according to the Hon. Colonial Secretary, "each new meter tended to destroy the balance of the 1906 arrangement." It would seem from this that the adoption of the advice of the Government of 1923 is now having an opposite effect to what was intended.

Mr. Chadwick's Views.

The views of the present Government on this important question are also at variance with those of Mr. Osbert Chadwick. In paragraph 20 of Sessional Paper No. 4 certain remarks of Mr. Chadwick on the rider-main system are quoted. They are these: "Its effect will be threefold. Firstly, it will mitigate the evils of the intermittent system; and, secondly, it will be a permanent improvement, inasmuch as it will facilitate the detection of waste. Thirdly, it will greatly facilitate the voluntary introduction of meters." These remarks, and the debates in Hansard of 1903, give us the impression, if not conviction, that the rider-main system which was to be a "permanent" arrangement, was to be allowed to abolish itself by the gradual installation of meters.

Many people in the rider-main districts have had meters.

apply for them, because they find the meter system so much more convenient than the rider-main system which is subject to periodical restrictions, entailing much hardship on the poor.

From the point of view of minimising the hardship, the proposal of the Government has everything to recommend it; but the poor themselves desire no change. What is the reason? Thousands of the residents in the rider-main districts are of the working class who cannot afford to pay any charge for excess consumption of water when they find it already difficult to eke out a bare existence.

A Hard Fact.

This is a hard fact which cannot be ignored. It is true that many people of this class have moved over to the Kowloon Peninsula which has no rider-mains; but those who have chosen to remain or to move into the rider-main districts, must have good reasons for so doing. Those reasons are that they have to be near their work or that they cannot afford the expense of a metered supply. Thus by the necessity of economic pressure these people have perforce to submit to the periodical inconvenience and hardship of having to obtain water from the street-fountains, with the consoling thought that they would have a direct house-supply for at least part of the year.

Several men have put to me what seemed to them a pertinent question. They solemnly asked: "Kowloon has no rider-mains; why should Hongkong have them?" I offered them a counter-query. "Because Smith has not a house, should Jones, who has one to which he has a perfect title, be deprived of it?" Further arguments are unnecessary.

Government "Bargain."

I have also heard it contended that at any rate, the people have had their money's worth in the use of the rider-mains for 26 years, having paid only \$222,000 for laying the mains, and not having been called upon by the Government to pay for their maintenance. It should be pointed out that the question of upkeep never formed part of the scheme, for at a meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 17th September, 1903, the Hon. Colonial Secretary said that after the first cost was paid by the owners "there would be no further charge to them for the supervision and maintenance of the rider-mains which would be included in the general expenditure of the Colony."

In regard to the free use of water for 26 years, it should be remembered that against this privilege are offset the hardship and inconvenience which the people have had to undergo, almost annually, during that same period by reason of restrictions of varying severity having been imposed on them, and the amount of water which such restrictions have saved to the general public.

Many Protests.

For the various reasons I have given, the people in the rider-main districts cannot see the necessity or justice of the Government's proposal. We have received strong representations, urging the retention of the system, from various institutions, including the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, the Hongkong and Kowloon Property Owners' Association, the Sugar Merchants' Association, the Chinese Medical Association, the Chinese Engineers Association, the Po Yick Commercial Association, the Chow Tung Association and the Hongkong Coolies' Guild, as well as from hundreds of individuals.

In addition to these we have received from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce a letter addressed to them in the name of the Kai-fong, which bears several hundred chops of firms and shops. Never in our comparatively long careers as public men have we received so many letters, couched in such strong terms on any one subject.

It is maintained by many that the rider-main system was introduced in the nature of a bargain between the Government and the people, for the people had to pay the cost of laying the mains with the consent of the Government. Now, one party to that bargain desires to abrogate it and has, by its action, practically abrogated it, while the other prefers the bargain to stand.

"Consult the People."

I readily accept the Government's explanation that Sir Cecil Clementi's undertaking not to abolish the system without giving this Council an opportunity to discuss the question, was overlooked. Still, it is very unfortunate that in a matter of such importance to the people, the Government should have begun the work of abolition without giving the people any warning. It seems to us to be immaterial whether an undertaking to give an opportunity to the public to discuss the matter had been given or not, as the Government would have been bound to do so in any case.

The present Government should have consulted the people before taking any action, as the Administration of 1923 did.

Great Dis-satisfaction.

The Government, by its action in fixing meters to some of the rider-mains, has made it, to use the Hon. Colonial Secretary's words, "no longer possible to bring the sections concerned into use on the rider-main principle." There are some 2,600 houses affected in this way. It means that the occupants of these 2,600 houses, computed roughly at over 10,000 souls, have still to take water from the street-fountains when our reservoirs are full to overflowing, and when the other unmetered houses in the rider-main districts have had a direct supply restored to them since the 2nd August.

This precipitate action of the Government, with its attendant effects, is causing great dissatisfaction to the people directly concerned. We have received numerous letters of protest, which ask that the disconnected houses be accorded the same treatment as are the other more fortunate houses in the rider-main districts. We consider the protest justified, and the request only natural.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary in his speech said that "the transition was too far advanced for any calling back now, and there was nothing for it but to complete the installation of the meterage system." From this remark it is apparent that the Government has made up its mind to go on with its scheme, whatever the merits of the people's cause. The discussion now being permitted to us is, it would seem, permitted merely for the purpose of fulfilling a forgotten promise—as a matter of form.

The Time Question.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary also said that even at the time of Sir Cecil Clementi's promise, "the conclusion was foregone and the discussion could hardly have been more than a facing of the facts and an explanation." A reference to page 232 of Hansard of 1929 shows that when Sir Cecil gave his promise, he added those all-important words: "It will, of course, be impossible to discard the rider-main system until there is an assured supply of water available both on the island and on the mainland throughout the year." From this very definite expression of opinion of Sir Cecil Clementi it is clear that whatever might have been the contemplated policy of the Government at the time, it certainly could not have been its intention to abolish the rider-mains before "an assured supply of water is available both on the island and on the mainland throughout the year."

We are far from this happy state of things at present; and so it would not be unreasonable to ask the Government to accept Sir Cecil Clementi's view.

Principle Accepted.

But after anxious and careful consideration of all aspects of the problem, we have decided to accept the principle of the resolution, but to ask that it may not be carried into effect for 2 years, from this date. We realise that sooner or later the system has to go, not because it is wasteful or because universal meterage would conduce to economy—both of which we do not admit—but because a uniform system of water supply for all parts of the Colony has much to recommend it, and because the present intention of the Government will tend to accelerate applications for meters, thus gradually obliterating the rider-main system without undue haste or unnecessary compulsion.

Two-Year Respite.

The reason for our request for a two-year respite is that, in our view, the people should not be forced out of what, after all, is some sort of contract entered into between them and the Government, especially at the present time, when "an assured supply of water is not available throughout the year," when it is not really a case of stopping waste, when the rider-mains are still quite serviceable, and when, as we have it from Your Excellency, the proposed change is not a matter of revenue.

Our suggestion is in accord with Mr. Chadwick's idea that the rider-main system should be allowed to abolish itself by the gradual installation of meters. That this object has to a large extent been fulfilled can be seen from the fact that while 831 meters were installed in the City of Victoria in 1906, the number went up to 5,329 in 1931; and there are now 2,100 applications awaiting attention.

Effect of Respite.

It is most likely that the object would be completely attained in the course of the next two years, for there are now only 5,000 unmetered houses in the rider-main districts, and this number will be reduced to 3,500 after the wants of the 2,100 houses have been supplied.

have been made for meters but for the difficulties and delay experienced by the people in obtaining them in the past. By the gradual and natural process suggested by us the number of unmetered houses in the rider-main districts should, by the end of 1934, be so reduced that abolition would be attended with no difficulty.

The Motion.

To give effect to our request, I beg now to move the following amendment to the original resolution:

"That in the opinion of this Council the time has come for the Colony to decide upon the abandonment, on this date, of the principle of the rider-main system, substituting therefor the principle of compulsory meterage to all house supplies to which the alternative shall be a free supply from street-fountains."

We have not forgotten that this amendment, if approved, would necessitate the restoration of the 2,600 disconnected houses to the rider-mains, and the removal of about 600 meters from these mains and connecting them to the principal mains, entailing some expense and trouble. But there is another side of the picture which should be kept more prominently before the public than it has been. It is that the rider-mains which were originally paid for by the people would, when the system is abolished, be utilised by the Government for the purpose of connecting meters to them.

Without these mains, the Government would have either to connect the meters to the principal mains, necessitating the cutting up of roads—a thing which the Government desires so much to avoid—or to construct new subsidiary mains for the purpose. Thus the rider-mains originally laid at the expense of the people, would be the means of saving considerable expenditure to the public.

Act of Equity.

We therefore express the earnest hope that Your Excellency will accept our amendment, not only as the best and most reasonable compromise in the circumstances, but also as an act of equity demanded by the occasion and in harmony with the traditional policy of the Government to accord to all communities consideration and justice. (Applause).

MR. TSO'S SUPPORT.

Plea for the System to Abolish Itself.

UNFORTUNATE POSITION.

The Hon. Mr. S. W. Tso: I rise to second the amendment proposed by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall, Senior Chinese Member of Council, to the motion before us to-day. The amendment just proposed by my Honourable colleague is not at variance with the motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary in principle, but merely asks to allow the rider main system to abolish itself, in two years' time or the gradual installation of meters, which my Chinese colleagues and I consider, is the best mode of attaining the object, which the Government desires to effect, without causing the hardship and inconvenience to the people living in the rider main districts which immediate abolition would.

Unfortunate Position.

It is very unfortunate that the Government did not take the Chinese community into its confidence when it decided to abolish the rider main system in February last and took steps to disconnect certain houses from the rider main.

If the Government had prepared a scheme beforehand showing the manner in which the Government proposed to convert the rider main system into a universal meterage system and let the Chinese go thoroughly into the matter, no doubt a *modus operandi* would have been found satisfactory to the Chinese who are chiefly concerned. As it is, the Chinese did not know what the Government had done or proposed to do until the subject was brought before the Council at its last Meeting and are consequently much concerned.

More Proof Wanted.

The Hon. Dr. Kotewall in his speech has fully and clearly stated the Chinese views on the subject. I do not propose therefore to adduce further arguments against the assumption that the rider main system is wasteful or that the meter system can prevent waste of water. But if the rider main system is a wasteful system, the Government can surely produce better proof than it has done. For so far I know the system of water supply in this Colony is served by two means: metered or unmetered service. The quantity of water supplied by meters either for domestic use or for trade purposes is known and the balance of consumption must have been consumed by the rider main or by other use.

(Continued on page 7)



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RIDEN MAIN DEBATE

(Continued from Page 8.)

Inaccurate Figures.

With regard to the monthly reports issued by the Water Authorities of the total water consumption in Hongkong and in Kowloon and of the quantity of water consumed per head per day, I find that the consumption per head per day is calculated on an estimated population much lower than that given by the Census. According to Paragraph 29 of Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1932, the population of the Colony, excluding the New Territories, is estimated at 760,846, while the population estimated for the purposes of calculating the water consumption per head per day is on the average, 681,377.

I made this out from the water consumption reports issued by the Water Authorities from January up to August 1932; that is, for 8 months. It means a difference of about 69,500 persons in the population estimated by the Census and that estimated by the Water Authorities and it makes a great difference in the computation of consumption of water per head per day.

Under-Estimated.

I mention this because by looking at the water consumption report one may be led to think that a good deal of water has been wasted. But as a matter of fact the high rate of consumption per head per day was due to an under-estimate of the population.

I trust therefore that the Government will see its way of conceding this request of the Chinese Community by agreeing to this amendment.

Hon. Mr. Chau's Support.

Hon. Mr. T. N. Chau: As the motion now before Council is one which I think principally affects the interests of the Chinese community, or I should perhaps say the interests of the poorer classes of the community, I feel I would be failing in my duty if I did not venture to signify my entire agreement with the amendment introduced by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall.

My senior Chinese colleague has, to my mind, made out a very strong case on behalf of our constituents, and as he and the Hon. Dr. Tao have dealt so very fully with all the aspects of this difficult problem, I do not think there is much that I can usefully add.

Wrong Comparison.

However, in support of my senior colleague's contention, in refutation of the allegation made by the Hon. Colonial Secretary that the average daily consumption of water on the island is about 30% higher than that on the mainland, I would like to point out also that the Hon. Colonial Secretary when making the comparison, had omitted to take into consideration the important fact that the whole peak district uses the water supply for flushing purposes, and I am inclined to think that the amount of consumption in that direction must be somewhat considerable.

That the rider main system will have to go one day, I think we are all of one mind; what we differ on is only the question of time for its abandonment, and in view of the convincing arguments advanced by my two senior Chinese colleagues, all of which I strongly endorse, I submit that the two years' extension asked for is not at all unreasonable, and which I hope will be conceded to.

With these few remarks, Sir, I beg to support the Hon. Dr. Kotewall's amendment.

GOVERNMENT STAND.

Tribute to Mr. Kotewall's Research Work.

AGAINST AMENDMENT.

The Colonial Secretary: The provisional acceptance by the Chinese Members of the principle of the abolition of the rider main system might well make it unnecessary for me to make any further reference to the arguments brought forward by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall in the earlier parts of his speech for the retention of the system.

It would be necessary only to deal with the possibility of postponing action for the abolition of the system for two years, but I would not like to pass over the earlier parts of the speech without a tribute to the extreme care and laborious research which has been revealed and further to the labour of collecting and of representing ably the views of all sections of the Chinese community.

These views are so minutely set out that a justifiable inference is that there can be little if anything more to be said upon his side of the question.

Government's Challenge.

At the same time the Government is not prepared to let the implications of the statements in support of the rider main system go entirely unchallenged and it would be an error to allow it to appear on record that the Government accepted the interpretations put by

For instance the whole of the quotations dealing with the possibility of preventing waste through the rider main system turned on the supply of a master meter to each section. Such master meters never were in fact installed and it is very doubtful whether they could have been installed with success.

It is only necessary to consider the feelings of the residents in any one section who were all cut off because there had been waste by some one or other of them, the only course that would have been open had waste been proved.

Not a Bargain.

Further again it is wrong I submit to consider the institution of the rider main system as a bargain in the way that the Senior Chinese Unofficial member interprets it. It was a compromise and an experiment, and it was a bargain in that the Chinese community paid for the original rider main system when the Government was not prepared to pay for the installation, by way of trying out its value, but there was not and could not be a bargain in the sense that the terms were unalterable.

A fairer view and I submit the correct view is that the experiment has been tried out and the purchasers have received at least full value for the whole of their expenditure. We must not again forget that the abolition of the rider mains has been necessitated very largely by the pressure of the Chinese themselves for the installation of meters.

Since the date in 1903 to which Dr. Kotewall refers the decision to grant meters freely to all applicants has been the primary cause of the existing condition of things, which inevitably leads to a complete abolition of the system as a whole.

"Rubbing It In."

I have already in moving the resolution apologised for the action of the Government in overlooking Sir Cecil Clementi's promise to allow an opportunity for a full discussion in Council before the rider main system was abolished. Dr. Kotewall is at pains to impress its offence upon the Government but it can be confidently stated that Sir Cecil Clementi himself would have had no hesitation in agreeing that the abolition of the system as a whole was already necessary provided he was in possession of the information which we have to-day.

That information was not available in 1929 and in fact conditions which altered the whole aspect of the case had their origin no earlier than this year. Sir Cecil also stated that it would be impossible to discard the system until there was a full supply of water on the island or the Mainland. There again I doubt whether we are justified in pinning him to a literal interpretation of his words. If taken too literally it might mean waiting indefinitely for the experience of Hongkong has shown that growth of population usually outstrips any increase in the water supply.

Confusion Or

The full supply contemplated is now much nearer and may be regarded as a certainty in a few years' time. We have the choice between continuing and perhaps making even more confused the rather confused state of things which now exists and beginning to right it only after Shing Mun is complete or else of deliberately continuing a reasonable system which has already had its foundations laid and having it completed by the time that Shing Mun can give us more water. The Government has no hesitation in choosing the latter course and in believing that it is in the best interests of the community rich and poor alike.

In passing, it may well occasion surprise that a system which is subject as Dr. Kotewall admits to severe restrictions for long periods at a time should be preferred to the proposed system which provides a much more equitable distribution throughout the Colony and at the same time may confidently be expected when completed to reduce the necessity for restriction at all.

Further discussion on the waste-fulness of the rider main system is I fear unprofitable for in the absence of the meters of which I have already spoken there is no satisfactory method of comparison. I must however accept the views of our water authorities whose general experience convinces them firmly that the system is wasteful of water.

"Unwise to Accept."

It is gratifying to learn that the Chinese Unofficial Members are after all prepared to accept the principle of the resolution and it only remains to discuss the two years delay for which they apply. In the view of the Government it would be unwise to accept this suggestion.

The position at the moment is confessedly confused and should be righted with the least possible delay. To allow it to drift in the manner implied would mean that the confusion would become worse, for the whole of two years there would be no orderly scheme for abolishing the rider main system and differences between those with

the work of the water department which must necessarily be exceedingly heavy for sometime to come would remain infinitely more difficult as it would be impossible to organize it.

Compromise.

The Government therefore regrets that it cannot accept the amendment proposed by the Senior Chinese Unofficial Member. The Government however readily accepts that part of the amendment moved by the Senior Unofficial Member which deals with the payment by the Government of the cost of installing meters and of connecting them in all rider main districts.

We must be guarded against the view that this payment is anything in the nature of a right conceded but the Government is anxious that the important change now contemplated should be made with the least possible friction. If this payment would tend to reduce such friction the Government is prepared to go to this Council in due course and to ask for a vote for the necessary funds.

Amendment Accepted.

The amendment moved by the Senior Unofficial Member is largely an elaboration of the Government's own resolution as explained in the speech introducing it at the last meeting and as such can be readily accepted. The addition of that Government should pay for the new connections, being also accepted, the whole amendment may well stand in the place of the Government's original resolution if the Council so desires.

DIVISION TAKEN.

Chinese Members' Motion Defeated.

MR. KOTEWALL'S VIEWS.

The Officer Administering the Government: The amendment before the House is the amendment proposed by the Senior Unofficial Chinese Member—"That in the opinion of this Council, the time has come for the Colony to decide upon the abandonment at the expiration of two years from this date, of the principle of the rider-main system, substituting therefore the principle of compulsory metering to all house supplies to which the alternative shall be a free supply from street fountains."

The Officer Administering the Government called for a vote but Mr. Kotewall demanded a division. The division was taken and resulted in the defeat of the motion by 13 to three. Details of the voting are—

Noes:—The Officer Administering the Government, the Attorney General, The Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the General Officer Commanding, The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Director of Public Works, the Inspector General of Police, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Sir Henry Pollock, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. W. H. Bell.

Ayes:—Mr. R. H. Kotewall, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. T. N. Chau.

The Officer Administering the Government: The motion now before the Council is that proposed by the Senior Unofficial Member. Has any member anything to say?

Concessions Wanted.

Mr. Kotewall: With Your Excellency's permission, I should like to say that the Chinese members of this Council have been requested by those directly concerned to ask the Government for certain concessions in the event of their request for the retention of the rider-main system not being granted. These concessions are summarised as follows:—

- (1) Cancellation of the 2% water rate now included in the 17% Assessed Taxes.
- (2) Lower rent for meters.
- (3) Reduced charges for excess consumption.
- (4) Computation of the water allowance on the basis of 25 cents instead of 40 cents per unit of 1,000 gallons.
- (5) Persons who have direct control over the use of water to be required to pay for excess consumption.
- (6) Installation of one meter on each floor or every tenement house.
- (7) Government to compel landlords to install meters within what are now the rider-main districts.
- (8) Government to bear the cost of installing and connecting meters in the case of all unmetred houses in the rider-main districts, the meters themselves being paid for by the people in the form of rent as at present.

Reasons Given.

We have given those several matters our careful consideration, and have also discussed them with Your Excellency and with our European unofficial colleagues. We agree that it would be difficult for the Government to accede to the requests for cancelling the 2% water rate; for reducing the rent for meters and the charges for excess consumption of water; and for changing the basis for computing the water allowance, without having to find other sources of revenue.



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RIDER MAIN DEBATE

(Continued from Page 10.)

to replace those which would be lost to the Government by these concessions.

The request that persons who have control over the use of water should be required to pay for excess consumption is, in our opinion, a matter that can best be settled between landlords and tenants.

Request not Pressed.

The request that permission should be given for a separate meter for each floor, has been practically disposed of by the Government announcement at the last meeting of this Council that although the Government could not undertake the work, it had no objection to individual owners installing such separate meters themselves. We do not press this request on the Government, but will endeavour to persuade both landlords and tenants of tenement houses to come to a satisfactory arrangement whereby the distribution of water passing through the Government meter in each house may be properly determined.

To compel landlords to install meters is a matter that is beset with many difficulties, as it concerns not only houses in the rider-main districts but also houses outside them, and it also affects existing unmetered houses as well as new houses that may be built in the future. While we have every sympathy for the poor who, without meters, would have to obtain their water solely from the street-fountains, we find ourselves unable to support the request, as we need more time to go further into the question. Meanwhile, we commend the request to the sympathetic consideration of the Government.

One Last Concession.

The last concession asked for is that the Government should bear the cost of installing and connecting the meters in the case of all unmetered houses in the rider-main districts. We are glad that this concession has been proposed by the Honourable senior unofficial members as representing all the European unofficials, and I desire to express our grateful thanks for having so readily consented to support this request from the Chinese, even though they were unable to support their other requests. I desire also to thank Your Excellency for the sympathetic manner in which you have received this proposal.

May I here say that, though we are grateful for the concession which the Hon. senior unofficial member proposes to make to us in his amendment to the original resolution, the three Chinese members will abstain from voting on it because it accepts the principle of immediate abolition of the rider-main system.

CONCESSION GIVEN.

Government to Bear Cost of Some Meters.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The Colonial Secretary: The Council has already been informed that the Government is prepared to bear the cost of installing and connecting meters in the case of all unmetered houses in the rider-main districts, provided that all applications from the districts are received by the Water Authority before the 31st October, 1932. There must obviously be some limit set in this matter and it is considered this date will allow ample margin for all those who desire to have meters to apply for them.

Difficult Question.

The first four concessions for which the Senior Chinese Member appeals are connected with the payments made for water. This is an exceedingly difficult question as it has long been admitted that the payments made for water approach the cost of supplying it and we have been continually advised to re-arrange our method to make the water scheme of the Colony financially self-supporting.

Very much consideration and careful calculation will be necessary before we can arrange such a scheme satisfactorily and as it is not possible to attack it any more else than comprehensively we must for the moment rest content with the known fact that we are all getting our water for a great deal less than it costs the Government to produce it.

Promise Given.

The Hon. member's speech however can properly be accepted as a recommendation that the whole matter should be early considered and a promise can fairly be given that such consideration will be undertaken as soon as the costs of completing the large new supplies now in contemplation are known. He must not however take it for granted that such re-arrangement, when made will necessarily reduce the cost of water per gallon, although it will even the incidence of the payment.

The remaining three concessions for which a request is made are of a peculiar nature. It is difficult for instance to compel landlords to install meters in their houses. It would be reasonable to expect that the economic pressure as reflected in the rent would make them realise the desirability of such action and to that the Government must leave it for the time.

Trouble With Tenants.

The other concessions deal with the relations between the landlords and the tenants. It is admitted that tenants in this Colony are very difficult to handle from the Chinese landlords' point of view, but that is no reason for passing the difficulty on to the shoulders of the Government.

The Government can look only to the landlord and must leave him to arrange for the payment of excess consumption with those to whom he lets his premises, and so with the installation of meters on every floor of tenement houses the arrangement itself must be one between the landlord and his tenants.

It requires very little reflection to see that this large work must be very difficult for the Government to deal directly with all the separate tenants of this large city. It must be remembered that some 40,000 extra meters would be required to supply all the floors of the Colony.

Landlords to Blame?

The seventh concession asking the Government to compel landlords to install meters strengthens the impression that there are landlords who put difficulties in the way of supplying their tenants with this necessary fitting. If that is true it would appear to show a serious want of the sense of civic duty, and Government feels that it is justified in asking for more assistance than this from those who make a profit out of property in the Colony, in their efforts to improve the cleanliness and the health of the Colony generally.

COMMUNITY'S INTEREST.

Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern Winds Up the Debate.

The Officer Administering the Government: In view of the

Colonial Secretary's full explanation of the Government's position, I feel that there is little left for me to say. I would however emphasize the point that the Government believes the change to be in the best interests of the community as a whole. It will introduce a uniform method of distribution and payment equitable to all classes alike and whether it tends to prevent waste, as the Government hopes and believes, or whether it fails to do this, as the Honourable the Senior Chinese unofficial member believes, it will at least ensure that the premises at which water is wasted will be charged for such waste. This fact alone will, we believe, check the waste of water and in so far as it does not do so will tend to increase the revenue and very legitimately so.

The Honourable the Senior Chinese unofficial member is correct in assuming that the present change from a rider main system to a metered system is not, as he put it, a matter of revenue; its object is to obtain a more equitable and we hope less wasteful system of distribution. But I venture to remind Honourable Members that Sir Cecil Clementi, whose remarks have been so freely quoted, also foresaw that the time would come when the whole question of waterworks finance would have to be reconsidered, and said, "I cannot however hold out any hope to this Council, or to the Colony, that it will be possible to complete the very large and very expensive schemes for waterworks development, which are now under construction and in contemplation, without increasing the price paid by residents in this Colony for their water supply." (Hansard for 1929, page 232).

The Colonial Secretary has already alluded to this question of waterworks finance in his reply, and when the time arrives for the question to be taken up the fact that universal metering has been introduced will greatly facilitate the consideration of the problem.

CAPITAL EMBARGO

NO CHANGE TO BE MADE FOR THE PRESENT

London, Aug. 18. Contrary to expectation in many quarters says the *Financial Times*, it is understood that no decision will be taken regarding the raising of the embargo on new capital issues until Mr. Neville Chamberlain returns from Ottawa. It adds that although the embargo remains in force, active steps will be taken to bring many securities bearing a high fixed rate of interest into line with the new credit status established by the war loan conversion. — *Reuter*.

STILL FIGHTING.

VOLUNTEERS MEET JAPANESE IN SOUTH MANCHURIA

Peiping, Aug. 18. Considerable fighting continues in various sectors of South Manchuria, between the Volunteers and Japanese troops. The Chinese admit several reverses and add they are now attacking again in the region of Chinchow with 12,000 men. — *Reuter's Morning Post Special*.

LEAP YEAR BRIDE

(Continued from Page 3.)

as it was. The really important event of the day was to be the evening meal. It would be the first she had ever cooked for Dan, the first in their own home. She thrilled at the thought!

Marketing would be the first step. Cherry washed her face and hands, dabbed on powder and then got into her coat and hat. Just in time she remembered she must have her key and went back for it.

The grocery store was a block away. Mentally Cherry checked over the list of things she must buy. It would have to be a large order. She wanted beefsteak for dinner, mushrooms to go with it and potatoes of course. Then there must be a salad. Stuffed celery would be nice and there was a recipe in the cookbook. For dessert strawberries and cream. So that the meal would be especially nice she wanted salted nuts and olives.

In the store she remembered she would need ever so many more things—rolls and butter and coffee. The young man who took the order was helpful. He reminded her to buy eggs, a bottle of milk and fruit for breakfast.

The purchases, set out on the counter, astounded Cherry. There were so many packages and they were so big.

"I'll carry them out to your car," the clerk offered.

"I'm sorry but I haven't a car."

"We can send them but we charge 10 cents for delivery service."

Cherry nodded. She was counting out money to pay the bill. Three dollars and 65 cents. She dug out her purse and discovered there were only six pennies left.

"I guess I'd better take the things with me," she said hesitantly.

The obliging clerk crowded the groceries into three big sacks. They filled both the girl's arms. Balancing the heavy load perilously Cherry set off down the street. She had not gone a dozen yards when the sound of an automobile horn attracted her attention. Cherry turned to face Max Pearson at the wheel of a black roadster. He had pulled the car to the curb.

"Going to let me give you a lift, aren't you?" Pearson called as he stepped to the pavement. He was smiling.

(To be continued.)

SULTAN OF BRUNEI

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND TO COMPLETE EDUCATION

London, Aug. 18. The Sultan of Brunei arrived in England to-day aboard the P. and O. liner *Kajputana*, from Penang. He is to complete his education in England, and will stay at Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire. — *Reuter*.



CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The Steamship, "DOCTEUR PIERRE BENOIT" Arrived Hongkong on Monday, the 15th August, 1932. From DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & via SHANGHAI.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed. Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

All claims must be sent to the undersigned before the Thursday, the 25th August, 1932, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the consignees, and the Company's Surveyor Messrs.—Goddard and Douglas at 10.00 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd August, 1932. Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1932.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The Steamship,

"CHENONCEAUX"

Arrived Hongkong on Tuesday, the 16th August, 1932. From MARSEILLES &c.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed. Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

All claims must be sent to the undersigned before the Friday, the 25th August, 1932, or they will not be recognized.

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R. OHL, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1932.

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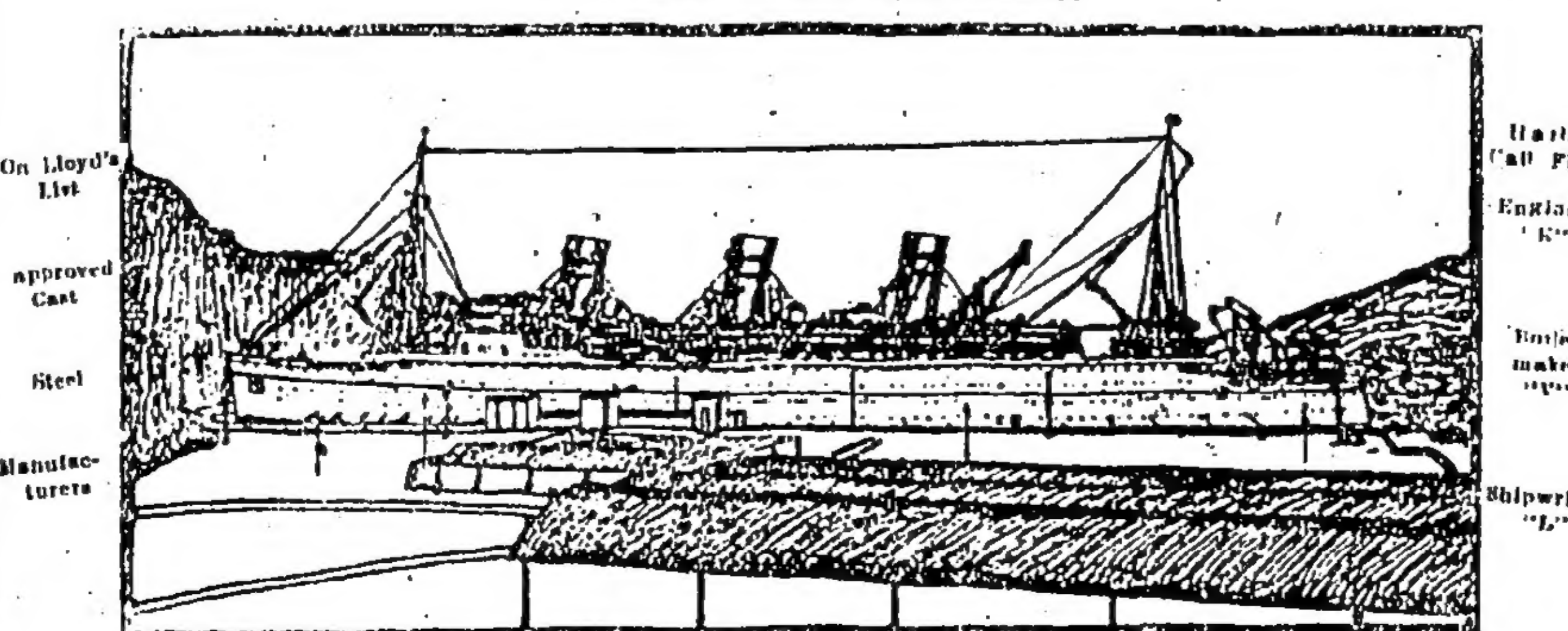
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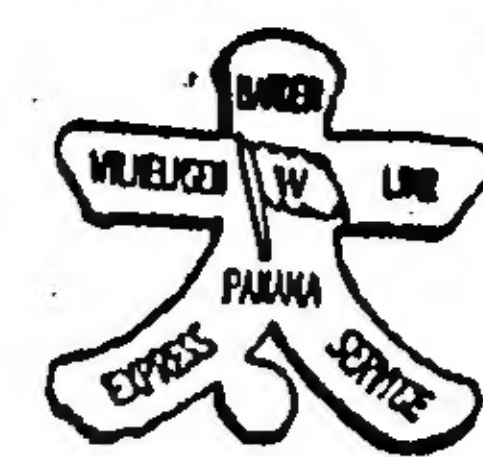
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| S. S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-------------|--------|-----------------------|---|
| *KIDDERPORE | 5,300 | 24th Aug. | Straits, Colombo & B'way |
| *RANPURA | 17,000 | 27 Aug. noon. | Marseilles & London |
| *BURDWAN | 6,500 | 3rd Sept. | B'way, M'les, L'don, Havre, H'burg, Rotterdam A'werp & Hull |
| MALWA | 11,000 | 10th Sept. | Bombay, M'les & L'don |
| RANCHI | 17,000 | 24th Sept. | Marseilles & London |
| CARTHAGE | 14,000 | 8th Oct. | B'way, M'les & L'don |
| *SOMALI | 6,800 | 15th Oct. | M'les, L'don, Havre, H'burg, Rotterdam Antwerp & Hull |

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| SIRDHANA | 8,000 | 3rd Oct. | S'pore, Penang & Calcutta |

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

| TANDA | 7,000 | 2nd Sept. | Manila, Rabaul, |
|---------|-------|-----------|------------------|
| NANKIN | 7,000 | 1st Oct. | Brisbane, Sydney |
| NELLORE | 7,000 | 2nd Nov. | and Melbourne. |

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CHEAP SUMMER TRIPS TO JAPAN—JUNE TO SEPT.

| RANCHI | 17,000 | 25th Aug. | S'hai, Kobe & Yoko |
|----------|--------|------------|---------------------------------|
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| NOVARA | 7,000 | 2nd Sept. | S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko |
| ISOMALI | 6,800 | 6th Sept. | S'hai, Kobe & Yoko |
| SIRDHANA | 8,000 | 8th Sept. | Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yoko |
| CARTHAGE | 14,000 | 8th Sept. | S'hai, Kobe & Yoko |
| NAGOVA | — | 21st Sept. | S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko |
| NALDERA | 16,000 | 22nd Sept. | S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko |

All data are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. Parcels Measuring not more than 5 cft. will be received at the Co.'s Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing. For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

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| CHANGTE | In Port | Aug. 23rd | Aug. 28th | Sept. 11th |
| TAIPING | Sept. 13th | Sept. 20th | Sept. 23rd | Oct. 9th |
| CHANGTE | Oct. 14th | Oct. 21st | Oct. 24th | Nov. 6th |
| TAIPING | Nov. 11th | Nov. 18th | Nov. 21st | Dec. 7th |

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NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

| M.V. "FUSIJAMA" (Cargoboot) | 5th Sept. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| *S.S. "GANGE" (Pass. boat) | 28th Aug. 7th Sept. |
| S.S. "CONTE RASSO" (Pass. boat) | 30th Sept. 9th Oct. |
| M.V. "COL DI LANA" (Cargoboot) | 2nd Oct. 30th Oct. |

* Passenger Boats outward to Shanghai only. Attention is called to the a.m. Conte Rosso and a.s. Gange which will make the voyage Hongkong, Venice in 21 and 22 days respectively thus allowing London Passengers to reach their destinations the day after disembarkation at Venice.

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At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.30.

THE LATEST CHINESE MOVIE-TONE TALKING DRAMA WITH WONDERFUL TECHNICOLOR SEQUENCES.

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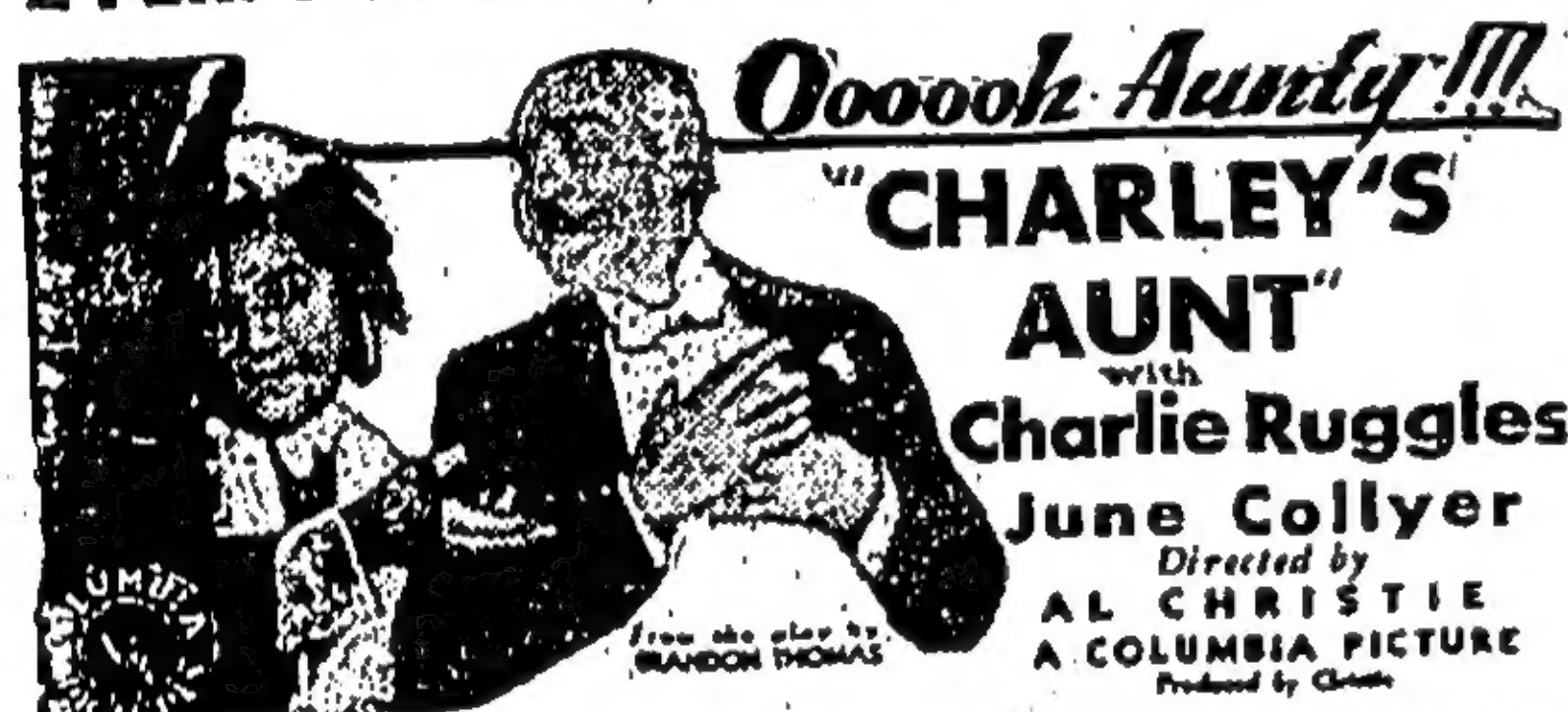
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EMPIRE CO-OPERATION

COMMITTEE ISSUES REPORT

SECRETARIAT PLAN OPPOSED

Ottawa, Aug. 18.

The report of the Committee on Economic Co-operation, which has been adopted by the Imperial Conference, provides for a continuing committee of two members from each State in the Commonwealth to consider the whole organisation of the Commonwealth Agencies.

South Africa and the Irish Free State opposed the idea of a permanent Empire Secretariat.

The report stresses the need for the immediate adoption of standard specifications throughout the Empire in steel, timber, chemical products and agricultural implements.

Industrial co-operation, by early consultation between representatives of particular industries and the Commonwealth Governments, is also urged.

MARKETING BOARD.

The main work at Ottawa to-day consisted of shaping the general agreement in preparation for Saturday's plenary session.

The recommendation of the committee on methods of economic co-operation for the establishment of a Commonwealth Consultative Committee to consider the machinery of co-operation, also suggests that its report should be ready by next May.

The United Kingdom delegation has undertaken to finance the general work of the Empire Marketing Board until September next year.—*Reuter and British Wireless.*

PICCARD'S TRIUMPH

(Continued from Page 1).

ascend into the stratosphere on May 27, 1931, accompanied by Herr Kipfer, from Augsburg, Bavaria.



Professor Piccard in the gondola.

His balloon, when fully inflated, had a capacity of half a million cubic feet.

Anticyclonic conditions prevailed at the time, and the balloon, after remaining in the air for 18 hours, fell at a spot about 160 kilometres to the south. Prof. Piccard succeeded in reaching a height of about 15½ kilometres, probably penetrating into the stratosphere by some 4 kilometres, and beating all previous records of a manned balloon or aeroplane. On the descent trouble occurred with the gas valve, and after long delay the balloon landed safely on the Gross Gurgl glacier in the Austrian Tyrol. The air in the cabin was renewed by two oxygen cylinders, each capable of maintaining a good atmosphere for eight hours.

MUCH DISCOMFORT.

The aeronauts suffered considerable discomforts, for the temperature inside the sphere was most unpleasantly high while the external air was 55° C. below freezing point, due to intense solar radiation in the rarefied atmosphere. Prof. Piccard found that at a height of 48,000 ft. the conductivity of the air was only half as strong as at the height of 27,000 ft. previously reached by balloonists. A second observation was that the cosmic rays could not proceed from any ordinary type of radio-activity. He was of the opinion that they seemed to have their origin not in massive bodies, but in attenuated bodies which possessed not more than 100 grammes per square centimetre of density at their surface. He claims that his ascent proved that the aeroplane of the future will seek to fly in the higher altitudes, because the atmosphere there enabled a speed to be attained three times greater than that which was possible in the lower strata.

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM

GIRL WANTS YOUTH OF CHOICE

The prospect of a marriage sponsored and blessed by the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs was held out by Detective Inspector Shaftain as a satisfactory solution in a case where a young couple, who had eloped, were brought into Court this morning. The young man being charged with harbouring the girl, who is only 16 and is thus within the age where the consent of the parents or guardians is required by law.

The case, Inspector Shaftain said, presented a conflict between old Chinese customs and modern ideas. The girl's parents had arranged for her marriage to a man in the country, but she apparently was opposed to it, and ran away from home, being found ten days later living with the young man now charged.

In asking for a remand, Inspector Shaftain suggested bail of \$200. He hinted at the possibility of the case being settled out of Court. "For instance," he said, "we can arrange a marriage between them."

Mr. Wynne-Jones:—That seems to me to be a reasonable form of settlement.

The case was adjourned for a week.

JAPANESE VARSITY BASEBALLERS

(Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, Aug. 19. A baseball team from the Ritsumei University, Japan, last evening defeated the American Marines in the tenth innings of an extremely keen game in the presence of four thousand spectators.

type of radio-activity. He was of the opinion that they seemed to have their origin not in massive bodies, but in attenuated bodies which possessed not more than 100 grammes per square centimetre of density at their surface. He claims that his ascent proved that the aeroplane of the future will seek to fly in the higher altitudes, because the atmosphere there enabled a speed to be attained three times greater than that which was possible in the lower strata.

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At 2.30, 5.10,
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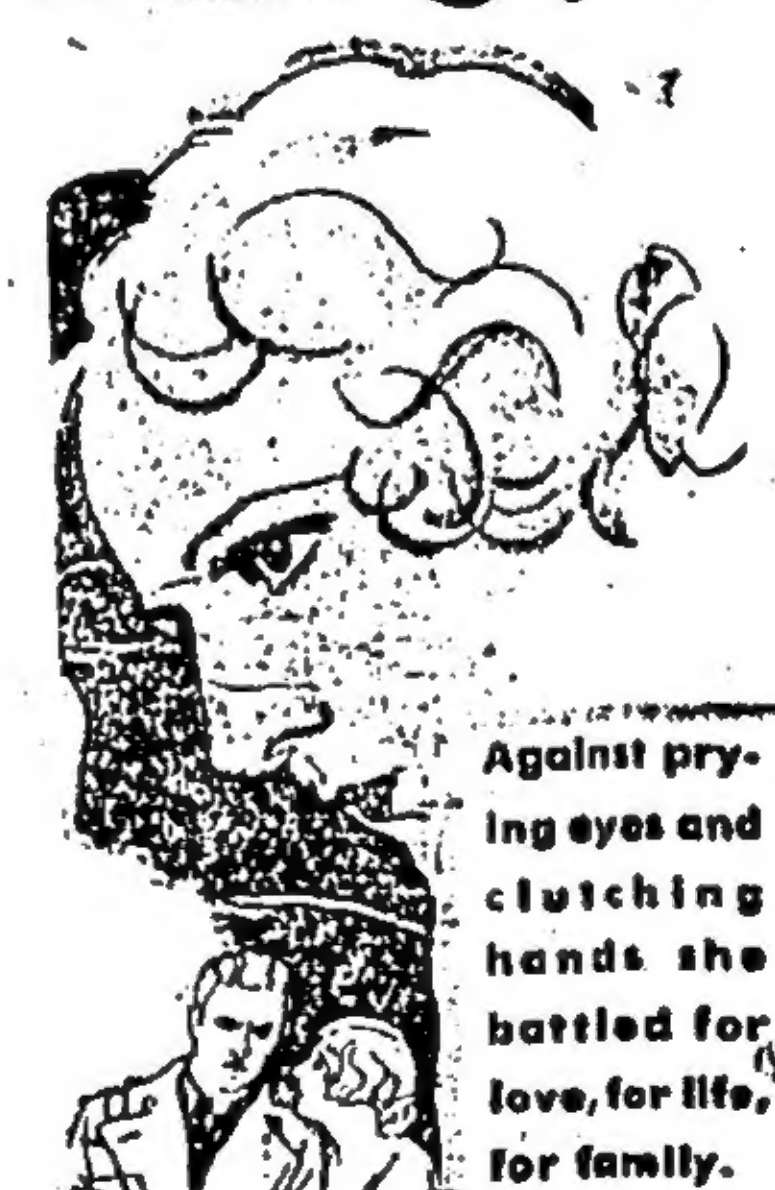


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NEXT CHANGE

THE SPY

with Kay Johnson
Neil Hamilton



A FOX PICTURE

NEXT CHANGE SUNDAY, 21st AUG.

JACK OAKIE

"DUDE RANCH"

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STUART ERWIN
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"SPORTING BLOOD"

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NORMA SHEARER

in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Production

"STRANGERS MAY KISS"

MAJESTIC



"Strangers in Love"

A Paramount Picture with FREDRIC MARCH KAY FRANCIS

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

HE WAS A BLACK SHEEP BUT HE TURNED WHITE!

..... After he found it was nicer to be home with a lot of loving to do; Than to roam with a lot of explaining to do.

21 YEARS AGO

EXTRACTS FROM THE "TELEGRAPH" FILES.

The following extracts are from the Hongkong Telegraph for the week ended August 19th, 1911.

The rate of the dollar on demand was 1s. 9.7/16d.

An attempt was made to assassinate Admiral Li Chun in Canton, several bombs being thrown. The Admiral was injured and two pedestrians killed.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson returned from Home leave. Whilst in England, he was married.

Mr. H. A. Nisbet was appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court.